SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 119— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1 Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2 Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3 Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4 Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th May.	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,335
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

27th May.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 8th July 22nd ,,	A Steamer* SICILIA SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,813
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,684
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st May	BANKURA	Basreh via Ka'chi & P. Gulf Ports
23rd ,,	VARSOVA	10-30 a. m. Basreh via Ka'chi.
28th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5874	19th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	6th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14th June	26th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	27th June	12th July

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	420	279	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	352	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	199	158

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT, TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,235
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19 70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WHAT IS
RADIOLITE?
MOST BATTERY TROUBLES ARE DUE TO
SULPHATION.
RADIOLITE } prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.
Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—
"There is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery."
The International Motor Company, Bombay says:—
"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory."
Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.
Apply for full particulars to
WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS:—RADIOLITE,
Agricultural and other Machinery Importers, 53 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabh I, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao K. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magaubhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A. LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Sure remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 1.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ACCOUNTANT, knowing Marwadi and English. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA and Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R10456

WANTED—A Gujarati MATRIC TEACHER on Rs. 40—50 per month according to qualifications. Apply to the HEADMASTER, G. T. Seminary, Mandvi, Bombay.
A19685

WANTED.—Experienced SEARCH CLERK for a Solicitors office. Apply Box No. 263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19705

WANTED—AGENTS to undertake retail sale in streets of interesting magazines. Paper Posters supplied. Apply stating terms Post Box 926, Bombay.
A R10454

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in History. Apply stating terms NIYAMAK, Dayanamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan, BHAVNAGAR.
A R10462

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Typewriting, Correspondence and experienced in office routine works pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to E. M. JAFFO AND CO. Next to Hongkong Bank. **Cowasjee Patel Street, Bombay.**
A R10469

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259-261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success guaranteed. Join TO-DAY. Enrolment daily.
A W.S.

WANTED FOR THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR—PROFESSORS and LECTURERS of English, Botany, Sanskrit, Chemistry, Mathematics, Economics, History, Philosophy and Divinity and also Demonstrators of Chemistry and Zoology. Grades are:—Professors Rs. 150—15—300, selection Rs. 300—20—400, Lecturers Rs. 120—12—240, Demonstrators Rs. 75—7½—150. Preference will be given to experienced hands and Sikhs. Applications together with copies of testimonials stating terms should be addressed immediately to HONORARY SECRETARY
A19687

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENERGETIC HINDOO, having 7 years' office experience seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity, well versed in Office routine. Please communicate Box No. 265, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10468

WANTED—SITUATION by an energetic long experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon, lately resigned Military Services. Please write to PANDIT, Malhavrao Lane, No. 9 Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
B R10437

WANTED—SITUATION by a young and experienced graduate, holding diploma in Library Science. Excellent testimonials Refer to RAJBAHADUR, Vakil, Etah.
B R10418

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

TO LET—Big SHOW WINDOW of a shop, situated in a prominent and fashionable business locality in Fort for display and sale of suitable goods. Apply Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10449

TO LET—A portion of a FLAT, locality Byculla Club rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

SHOPS and FLATS at Bellasis Road, suitable for Offices, Show room, workshop, etc., and open land etc. Clerk Road, about 300 sq. yds. Apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM AND CO., Bellasis Road.
C R10464

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C 19338

TO BE LET—At Chowpaty No. 305, facing the sea, a shop, best suited for Hotel, Club, Motor showroom and other business, requiring first class display, moderate rent, immediate occupation. Particulars from USMAN JAMAL, 101, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
C R10457

TO LET.—Large or small BLOCKS in Culliandas House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, open to westerly breeze. Rents moderate Apply Owner.
C R10466

TO LET—FLATS, Top Floor, Express Building, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Very healthy. Moderate rent. For Hindu Vegetarians only. Apply BRITISH EXPRESS DAIRY on the premises.
C R10453

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE—One Marshall Son's coupled compound non-condensing drop and trip valve 12in. by 21in. by 30in. ENGINE and one Thomas Hill's 28ft. by 7ft. by 180lbs. BOILER. Apply to EDULJI FRAMJI DOTIVALA, Gin. Amraoti (Berar).
K R10463

FOR SALE—Platt Bros.' Single Roller COTTON GINS of 5 bearings and 1¼ Crane shafting. For details please write to "A1" ENGINEERING CO., Noor Mansion, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
R10450

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW on Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, with out-houses, motor garage and garden. Rs. 65,000. No brokers. Apply to KORA & BHATT, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Allahabad Bank.
G R10451

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INSIST upon buying Books and Stationery from THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT Booksellers, Stationers Printers and Commission Agents, Gowalia Tanks Road, Grant Road, Bombay No. 7. They are cheap and prompt. Special discount is allowed to students.
L R10465

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

FOR SALE—(1) Lachhaman Horse, Age Rising three, Colour Bay; Breed, C.B. Gelding (country bred); Height 14 H 3". Price Rs. 1,000. (2) SHANKER HORSE, Age Rising four; Colour Bay Breed C. B. Gelding; Height 14 H 3" Price Rs. 700. (3) VELLOR, Price Rs. 300. The above horses are going in pair, single and in riding also. (4) ANGUS SANDERSON MOTOR CAR, 14 H. P. De Lure; Four seater, Four cylinders Touring type body, English maker, in perfect running order, Price Rs. 5,500. (5) One rubber tyre VICTORIA, Price Rs. 1,000. (6) One two wheeled rubber tyre TRAP, Price Rs. 400. For inspection and further particulars apply to:—B. V. BUTI, Sitabaldi Nagpur C. P.
T 19675

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection Invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest mode No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 440 & 385, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION will be held in the office of the Land Manager Bombay Improvement Trust on 26th May at 3-30 p.m. when two plots of land fronting Kohinoor Mills and Kohinoor Mill Chawls will be leased to the Highest bidder temporarily for 5 years for erecting shops. Plans and conditions of lease can be had on payment of eight annas from the office of the Land Manager.

(Sd.) M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E.,
Land Manager.
(Local)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD., give notice that during the work of relaying the permanent way in Kalbadevi Road, no Cars will run via that road after 11-30 p.m. (S. T.) or before 5-30 a.m. (S. T.) with effect from the night of Wednesday, 21st May. The Cars thus cut off will run via Crawford Market and Rampart Row.

By Order,
H. QUINN,
C19700 Ag. Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

HOW TO USE THE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE.

DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BEING GIVEN DAILY, DURING BUSINESS HOURS, AT TELEPHONE BUILDINGS, HOME STREET, FORT.

SUBSCRIBERS are invited to make themselves acquainted with the working of the new apparatus, and are particularly requested to send their Operators and Switchboard Attendants for instruction.
C19455

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAY

OPENING OF GOYA GATE STORES SIDING STATION.

GOYA GATE STORES SIDING STATION on the Jambusar-Chandod Section will be OPENED on and from 15th June, 1924, for booking of all descriptions of goods and coaching traffic belonging to the G. B. S. Railways only except passengers and luggage.

Goods and coaching rates from and to Goya Gate Stores Siding Station will be the same as from and to Goya Gate.

A. J. VIYAR,
Acting Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Goya Gate, 18th May, 1924.
C19701

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE following are the distinctive numbers of the shares certificates of those shares which have been forfeited by the Board of Directors of this Company.

No. of shares	Distinctive Numbers
20	12352 to 12371
100	11097 to 11196
5	28868 to 28872
5	28546 to 28550
25	27327 to 27351
5	28933 to 28937
10	20210 to 20219
5	12542 to 12546
25	20148 to 20172
1100	9997 to 11096
5	6091 to 6095
5	6106 to 6110
5	8901 to 8905
5	14637 to 14641
5	24712 to 24716
2	27393 to 27394
1	28585
51	19523 to 19573
7	2179 to 2185
5	2164 to 2168
5	14642 to 14646
2	27960 to 27961
2	28031 to 28032
5	28536 to 28540
5	28541 to 28545
3	28559 to 28561
1	29706
1	29819
100	11397 to 11496

By order of the Board of Directors.
for The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd.,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 19th May, 1924.
C19696

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 92 of 1924.
DORABJEE ADARJEE SUTERIA. Plaintiff.
vs.
BEJONJEE ADARJEE SUTERIA and Others. ..... Defendants.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase of a piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with a building standing thereon situate at Custom House Road, within the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1771 square yards or thereabouts and which building is at present in the occupation of The International Bar. For further particulars apply to

PAYNE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Receiver in Suit No. 92 of 1924
Mercantile Bank Building,
Esplanade Road.
Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINTRY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 486 of 1920.
MAHOMEDBUX RAHIMBUX ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai DINABAI, widow of Abraham Eloji, and Others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or plot of Leasehold land, forming part of land belonging to the Soonat Khoja Jamat Charity known as Bai Ruttonbai Datubhai Manji Benevolent Trust, situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 577, 435, 495, 754 and 754, New Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464, New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633 and 2, 3 and 4/2653, which piece or plot is registered in the Fazandar's Books as plot marked E and F admeasuring 516 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house or building with out-houses standing on such plot and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2513 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 25 and 25A, and is bounded on the East and West by the other lands of the Fazandar, on the South by a water drain and on the North by a proposed public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Dikshit Manekla and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19703

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits late of MAHOMED GUNNY, of Bombay, Halai Memon Inhabitant, a spices merchant, lately residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

FATMABAI, widow of Mahomed Gunny, of Bombay Halai Memon Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of May, 1924.
Messrs. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19706

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of Connought Oil Mill at Sussex Road, next to Arthur Hospital.

By the order of Messrs. Surveyor and Co, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1924. at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Connought Oil Mill next to Arthur Hospital, at Sussex Road, the following machineries of the said Mill:—

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES.

1.65 B. H. P. Oil Engine complete, 2 water tanks, 1 crude oil tank, 1 underground tank, 1 pump to draw water, 1 dynamo 110 volts complete, 1 switch board complete with 140 volts, 1 ground met cleaner, 1 copra cutter, 2 pumps to draw oil, 17 ghanies complete in working order, 3 underground tanks, 3 one ton cauldrons for heating oil (capacity 1 ton, ½ ton and ¼ton), 9 storage (oil) tanks of assorted sizes, 4 cast iron stands with shafting and pullies, 1 hydraulic oil filter press.

LOOSE MACHINERIES.

1 dynamo with switch board and electric fittings, 1 copra cutter, 1 weighing scale, 1 oil filter, 3 tanks of assorted sizes, 2 round tanks 3 by 4, 18 ghanies complete, 6 pullies.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at Central Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH ENGINES, MACHINERIES, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Mohomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Haji Allimohomed, Haji Casam, and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of late Suleman Hasam Soudagar, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned Goods:—

2 Big Motor launch engines, Grey and Prior makes, four small Motor launch engines, Karamoth make anchors, Launch telegrams, compass, whistle candle and Kerosine oil lamps, Brass couplings, Crane, Cabin windows, Brackets, Pulleys, Sofas dining tables, writing desks, chairs, cabinets, Chest of drawers Bedsteads, etc., etc., in suitable lots.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,511 GROSS AND 22 DOZ. WEFT BOBBINS.

High Court Suit No. 1400 of 1923.

ESMAIL ALLIBHAI NETARWALLA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HASSANALLY BAKSOOBHAI ... Defendant.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Bobbins at the godown, opposite Imamwada in H. H. Aga Khan's Chawl, situated at Jail Road, Bhendy Bazar, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions from Messrs. Dubash and Co. and Messrs. Manubhai and Co., respective Attorneys for Esmail Allibhai Netarwalla and Hassanally Bakhsoobhai, Joint Receivers appointed by the High Court in the Suit No. 1400 of 1923, pursuant to the directions contained in the consent order in the said suit dated 28th day of January, 1924.

PARTICULARS.

Weft Bobbins weighing about 9.957½ lbs. and being about 2,511 gross and 22 doz.

Terms:—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CLUB FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE ETC. OF "MEMON CLUB" AT CHOWPATTI.

By order of the Honorary Liquidators of the "Memon Club", Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) near the Italian Restaurant at Chowpatty the entire furniture of the said Club comprising:—Full size billiard table complete and billiard benches by John Roberts, chairs, easy chairs, low chairs by Devji Canji, special card tables, chess tables, velvet lined drawing rooms, suit of 10 pieces, sliding tables, dining tables, teapoys folding teapoys, panel and glassdoor cupboards, library cupboard with books, dressing tables, glass partitions, scretn picture, E. celling and table fans, electric lights, crockery, platedware, spoons and forks, copper cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF NISHA NAPADA AND PYDHOWNIE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Ratansey Muljee and another and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of April, 1922, and made between Salemahomed Peermahomed of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on MONDAY the 26th day of May, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khadak Pydhownie Road and Nishanpada in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement (303 2-9) three hundred and three square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1346, New No. 7113, Old Survey No. 245 and New Survey No. 2971 and Cadastral Survey No. 1640, Mandvi division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2167 and Street Nos. 190 and 210 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patell and partly by the property of Abdul Rehman Haji Saleh Mahomed on or towards the North by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and on or towards the South by the Pydhownie Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Banks and Parties concerned:—

14 Cases Allenbury's Milk Food, 1 Case Ambulance Boned Belting, 2 Cases Evan's Throat Pastilles, 3 Casks Hallidge's Ink; 3 Cases Silvered Pencils Key Rings and Pocket Fans, 1 case Pictorial Cards, 1 Case Universal Time Recorders, 6 rolls Doffer Fillets each 190 feet 190' S, 2 rolls Cylinder Fillets each 270 feet 100' S, 1 Parcel Ladies Dress, 3 Cases Iron-Brassed Chair Nails, 3 Cases Hooks.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. B Mehta and Co., and Datoobhai Hassum:—

30 Cases Glass Chimney.

And on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

91 Cases Glass Chimneys, 3 Cases Verandah Lamps.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Cassum Oosman Poonawala:—18 Bales Woollen Mufflers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KUMPTA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Vassonji Premji and Tulsidas Walji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedbhai Abdulhussein Tyabji, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

AT 4 30 P.M.

LOT No. I—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust, Mody Bay Estate at Coompta Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 237 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2710, Street No. 30 and bounded on or towards the East by a piece of vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereafter described, on or towards the North partly by the land leased to Parbhoodas Ladhabhoy and partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the South by Coompta Street.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust Mody Bay Estate, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2709, Street No. 28 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property first above described, on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the North partly by the land leased to Narotamdas Ranchordas and partly by the land leased to Parbhudas Ladhabhai and another and on or towards the South by Coompta Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA ESTATE PLOT NO. 70 AND 70A

Suit No. 1737 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman v/s. Haji Abdulla Miya Khandwani and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and in pursuance of the consent Decree dated 13th November, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 7th June next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being Plot Nos. 70 and 70A. of the Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134 (1) 4134 (1A.), and Street Nos. 70 and 70A. and bounded on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said Estate and on the South by the said Sutar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). In Mr. Lamb's Bungalow, No. 28 Military Road, Santa Cruz.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed solid teak and blackwood house hold and office furniture, gramophone with records pictures ornament glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made to-order high class furniture such as sliding dining table chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter velvet lined large drawing room sofa and easy chairs, Hornless and cabinet gramophone office writing tables file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets silk tapestry lined drawing room suites fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden and iron beds wooden baba cot, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, clothe and gown press chival dressing table and chest of drawers hat stands marble top washing tables pictures glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

113 Medows Street, Fort Bombay,

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS OF MIXED SIZES.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd Inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Auction in the yard of the Victoria House at the Victoria Road, Mazgaon by order of the Millers Timbers Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers concerned:—

About 250 Tons Teak Scantlings mixed sizes.

Printed conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st May, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL—GIBSON COMEDY DRAMA

To-Night—This Week

"THE THRILL CHASER"

6 Reels—featuring the popular

HOOT GIBSON

and an all-star Cast including the Screen celebrities

HOBART HENLEY—KING BAGGOT—EDWARD SEDGWICK—MARY PHILBIN—NORMAN KERRY—LAURA LA PLANTE—BILLIE DOVE—REGINALD DENNY—and a host of others in

A Story of unusual Adventure and Romance.

The life-story of the

LATE PRESIDENT WILSON

from the date of his appointment as the President of the U. S. A., right up to his death, is shown in this week's International News. There is also a 2 Reel

BABY PEGGY

Comedy "Carmen Junior" To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"THE TOLL OF THE SEA"

"DEMPSEY VERSUS FIRPO" FIGHT.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THELMA"

MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"TRIFLING WOMEN"

Featuring BARBARA LA MARR and RAMON NOVARRO.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular

NOVELTY CINEMA

Presents To-Night At 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

National Film Co's Popular Religious Film.

'Shree Dnyaneshwar'

In 7 Reels of Interest and Instruction!

Telephone No: 40106.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

presents

Kohinoor Super Production

"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"

Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 p. m.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

This film will make a moral impression that will be life-long inspiration to your wives, daughters & sisters

PATI—BHAKTI

No increase in Prices.

2 HOURS' PROGRAMME

6, 8-15, 10-30.

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road,

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

Presents

Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.s'

Latest Production

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A Modern Photoplay based on the rights of citizens showing all how to guard against fraud and deceit in public.

COMING! COMING!

SATURDAY NEXT

Saraswati Film Co's,

VIKRAM CHARITRA

THE PICTURE THAT IS ALREADY THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE THE LATEST, THE NEATEST, THE BEST, THE MOST COMFORTABLE EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA

Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & {219, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY.

Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179.) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2,000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12-0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—

THE MANAGER

Rajaborari Estate Timber Depot., Timarni, G.I.P. Railway.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.

S S Gairsoppa, Lowth, Moulmein.
S S Anglo Egyptian, Splatt, Lourenzo Marquis.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Pasha, Oakeslitt, Calcutta.
S S Pundit, Martin, Durban.
Bankura, Davey, Busreh.
S S Bardistan, Peeps, Genoa.
S S Abydos, Jackson, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer:—City of Venice for Dunkirk.
Steamer:—Malacca Maru for Kobe.
S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gairsoppa, 2329 tons, Captain Lowth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.
S S Anglo Egyptian:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Anglo Egyptian, 4611 tons, Captain W F Splatt arrived in harbour yesterday from Lozenzo Marquis with a cargo of coal.
S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davey, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Bardistan:—The T M Coy's steamer Bardistan, 2,592 tons, Captain H D Peeps, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.
S S Abydos:—The James Mackintosh Coy's steamer Abydos, 1939 tons, Captain G Jackson, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, May 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sailed.

1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
4 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
5 Sandan, 4218, Shanghai, N F, M M and Co.
6 A Colquloun, 3760, Calicut, 5/6, J F and
8 Othello, 3291, K'chi, N.F., J F and Co.
10 Khandalla, 3830, N F, N F, M M and Co.
11 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham.
12 Marienfels, 4629, Karachi, 24/5, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1915, Basra, 22/5, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Burn 13/5, M M and Co.
6 Braaksome Hall, 2392, Genoa, 28/5, T and Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
8 Gleneden, 3923, N F, N F, R L Rajum.
9 Heathfield, 3198, P Sandan, N F, K N and Co.
15 Gairsoppa, 3227, N F, N F, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co. Co.
B Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 21/5, T M and Co.
P Lahore, 3143, N.F., 17/5, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Triesta, 1/6, L Triesta.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durands due about 18th May. Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June. Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June. Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th May. Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May. Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June. Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June. Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 10th June. K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 20.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—200 bdls. staves of empty hhds in shook Spencer and Co, 50 bdls. heads and hoops of empty hhds. Spencers and Co, 50 bales hemp F P F F Campbell and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—460 cwt mustard seed A Durst, 11 bales wool Shamji Mal, 90 cwt turmeric Amin and Sons.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—225 bales wool F Hasam and Co, 10 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 100 bales wool K Esmail, 12 bales wool Anglo-Stam Corporation Ld 90 bales wool Bombay Co, 69 bales wool G Gumanmal, 14 bales wool R Parchand, 36 bales wool B Shriwallabh, 17 bales wool C Kanjilal 18 bales wool S Gambhirchand, 92 bales wool R Varchand, 15 bales wool C Chaganmal, 55 bales cottonfly Walner and Co, 9 bales wool Nurmohmad and Co.

S S Circassia for Larnaca:—15 bales grey cotton twist Mayer Sassoon Mills Ld.

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt linseed L Dreyffus and Co.

S S Caledonia for London:—29 bdles. woollen carpet H A Ebrahim and Co, 27 bdles. fox skin H A Animos, 62 bales cotton G Suchidina, 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 100 bales hemp T Dawoodbhoy, 25 cwt Mother of Pearlshell Amir and Sons, 10 bales goat skin L Hasan, 11 bales sheep skin L Hasan, 33 bales cowhides H N and H Tesa, 10 bales cowhides L Tharia and Sons, 17 bales buffalo calf hides L Tharia and Sons, 13 bales cowhides P Hasam, 27 bales goat skin K Esmail, 4 bdls. woollen carpet B Y Sion, 20 bdls. woollen carpet H A M Shawl.

S S Caledonia for Constantinople:—10 bdls. woollen carpet J S Narag and Sons.

S S [illegible] for London:—300 cwt linseed A Durst, 5 bales woollen carpet S M H Kadarbaig, 1000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

S S Persia for Leith:—10000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S City of Venice for Ghent:—130 bdls. cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 110 bales cotton Prier & Soone, 400 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Maremnes for Hamburg:—415 cwt gum Arabic G Suchidinia, 20 cwt gum Arabic Amin and Sons, 132 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 165 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton A Kumji, 52 dns. empty metal drums cutler Palmer and Co.

S S Marcinios for Bremen:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 29 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Marcinels for Possages:—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S [illegible] for Rotterdam:—31 bales cotton Ralli [illegible] and Co.

S S Marcinels [illegible] bales cotton cottonfly M Chavdafat [illegible]

S S Serbistan for Co.:—[illegible] B Beyer and Co, 56 bales cotton G [illegible] 150 tons old iron K M N. [illegible]

S S Branksome Hall for New York:—bales woollen carpet and rugs Fleming Shaw and Co, 300 cwt cumminseed Amin and Sons, 200 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co. 555 cwt gum karaya N Muljl.

S S Branksome Hall for Philadelphia:—220 cask goat skin Dunkley and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 200 cwt castorseed Stranss and Co, 200 cwt rapeseed A Durst.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Pilona for Trieste:—175 cwt fennelseed A Bhanji and Bros, 87 cwt corriandorseed A Bhanji and Bros, 20 cwt cumminseed A Bhanji and Bros, 235 bales cotton K Visram and Co, 715 bales cotton H Gopalji, 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 440 bales cotton Vurdhwan Bros, 1100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Pilona for Venice:—330 bales cotton K Visram and Co, 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 110 bales cotton M Amarsey, 275 bales cotton B Mayer and Co, 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 5 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Ghent:—55 bales cotton P P F Campbell and Co.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mashobra for Middlesbrough:—179 bdls. tin clipping T G Sheth.

S S Sandon for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 70 bdls. sandlewood Currimbhoy and Co, 10 bdls. sandlewood chips Currimbhoy and Co, 21 bdls. sandlewood dust Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Sandon for Koke:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 590 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S Sandon for Hongkong:—35 bdls. sandlewood billats S Mowji and Co.

S S Amazon Maru for Nagaoga:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Amazon Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Amazon Maru for Koke:—100 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Molana Maru for Shanghai:—1300 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 900 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Molama Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

May 20.

S S Circassia from Liverpool Agents, W and A Graham and Co.:—912 cases cotton, 571 bales cotton, 263 bales cotton yarn, 586 cases cotton yarn, 13 cases cotton coloured, 53 cases bleached cotton, 124 bales bleached cotton, 125 bales grey cotton, 80 mats exhausted cloves, 49 cases aumimum circles, 25 cases dry imperial gingerale, 43 cases toilet soap, 645 cases common soap, 1500 boxes common soap, 100 pcs. unfinished columns, 100 kgs. bicromate of soda, 200 kgs. bicromate of soda, 8635 bdls. galved corr. sheet, 3700 bdls. galved plain sheet, 60 bdls. yellow metal braziers, 60 bdls. fire extinguishing, 84 bdls. showels, 72 bdls. sanitary E ware 100 traps sanitary E ware, 100 pans sanitary E ware, 144 pcs. sanitary E ware 100 Irobdisy metal sheet, 112 bales paper, 120 cases bath bricks, 195 cases bottled beer, 1758 cask China clay, 188 pcs. Earthenware, 50 cases bottled stout, 59 bales old newspaper, 660 37 drs. calciumchloride, 100 gks. crystal soda, kgs. bicarb of soda, 1700 bgs. bicarb of soda, 25 drs. powderd caustic soda, 400 drs. sodium sulphide, 1500 drs. bleaching powder, 65 bales printing paper, 33 bales cotton wool, 100 drs. soft soap, 20 cases zinchumidifurs, 18 cases soap, 12 cases automobiles, 14 cases fire bricks and fire clay.

From Glasgow:—29 bales cotton yarn, 30 cotton good, 30 cases art silk yarn, 40 cases cotton yarn, 366 cases cotton, 16 cases sewing cotton reels, 13 cases plain cottons, 20 bales plain cotton, 78 bales paper, 102 bales printing paper, 16 bales blotting paper, 67 bales old newspaper, 991 cases whisky, 30 cases spirit, 50 cases ginger wine, 35 cases rum, 26 cases wine, 75 cases bottled beer 17 cases morawalade, 23 cases coral oil varnish, 125 cases cafety fuser, 100 cases mineral oil inlives, 150 hids briteshbulk ale, 50 drs. composition, 84 drs. composition boiler, 321 cask coal pitch, 285 brls. coal pitch, 400 empty jars, 4479 bdls. galved sheets, 240 bdls. bridge work, 60 cases bridge work 48 pcs. bridge work, 3275 plats hardapelter.

(Continued from column 6.)

—Rajkot reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lihgtly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and on the west Kathiawar coast. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para and Neemuch and the minimum at the last mentioned station and at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Saugor and the minimum higher at Nagpur and Raipur. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 111 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Karwar, where the maximum was slightly higher than usual. At Bombay, the temperature attained a maximum value of 93.4 degress (2.2 degrees above normal) and a minimum value of 82.9 degrees (1.8 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was lower than usual in east Hyderabad only. The thermometer rose to 107 degrees at Hyderabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Rajputana and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar, south-east Madras and Gujarat. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 090 in. at Cochin, 0.18 in. at Trichinopoly and 0.16 in. at Bellary.

Forecast:—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather telegram for the 19th May 1924 issued from Simla.

An advance of the monsoon is occurring in the southeast of the Bay. The western disturbance has caused numerous thunderstorms in Rajputana. Temperature continues much below normal over the most of northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India West and Mysore and local in the central Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Berar, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal and Gujarat.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui one inch; Tavoy one and a half; Moulmein three; Ahmedabad a half; Chitaldrug one and a half; Mangalore two.

THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th May, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr	29.774 ins.
Temperature of Air	..	87.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.9 "
Dew Point	..	73.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	65% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	93.4 "
Minimum	..	82.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW, NNW, WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	165 miles.

MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

SUN, M[illegible]

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Height on Staff.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Height on Staff.
	May.	h. m.		May	h. m.	feet.
Tu.	20	0 24	25 9	20	2 21	18 1
		13 15	26 10		14 14	18 10
W.	21	1 13	27 1	21	2 58	18 10
		14 5	27 6		15 10	18 4
Th.	22	9 10	26 10	22	20 5	20 x
		21 23	26 0		7 48	17 7
F.	23	2 5	19 4	23	4 17	14 6
		22 50	28 2		16 49	17 5
Sat.	24	14 57	030 0	24	5 5	13 11
		10 25	28 5		17 42	17 5
Sun.	25	12 27	30 3	25	5 47	13 8
					18 32	17 6
M.	26	5 24	24 7	26	11 29	19 4
		18 2	26 5			

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall: Total 1st May to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st May to date.
	Temp in Shade.			
PUNJAB				
Multan ..	88.8	65.6	0 14	—0.03
Rawalpindi ..	86.6	61.1	2.26	+1.44
Lahore ..	90.8	65.3	0.91	—0.47
Hissar ..	96.9	72.1	..	—0.31
Ambala ..	94.0	71.8	0.51	—0.03
Delhi ..	94.0	73.9	0.62	—0.29
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra ..	99.8	68.4	..	—0.26
Mainpuri ..	104.2	77.9	0.28	..
Jhansi ..	103.3	80.0	0.06	—0.05
Cawnpore ..	103.8	80.2	0 43	+0.29
Allahabad ..	104.1	70.7	..	—0.16
SIND				
Jacobabad ..	92.3	65.0	..	—0.14
Kaiachi ..	92.4	79.8	..	—0.04
RAJPUTANA				
Ajmer ..	90.6	67.0	0.40	+0.17
Jaipur ..	95.8	66.2	0.15	—0.12
Kotah ..	100.6	74.6	0.26	—0.05
Mount Abu ..	80.8	68.5	..	—0.57
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj ..	99.0	67.4	..	—0.03
Dwarka ..	88.7	81.9	0 04	+0.03
Veraval ..	87.3	79.6	..	—0.20
Rajkot ..	102.1	73.8	0.13	—0.11
Bhavnagar Para ..	97.2	77.9	0 28	—0.15
GUJARAT				
Surat ..	96.2	80.6	..	—0.16
Ahmedabad ..	96.6	80.1	1 49	+1.22
Deesa ..	100.0	76.5	0 25	+0.04
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch ..	95.8	69.8	0.51	+0.17
Indore ..	100.3	75.1	0 35	+0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore ..	101.5	78.3	..	—0.27
Saugor ..	99.4	79.8	0.06	—0.11
Hoshangabad	104.5	85.2	..	—0.18
Khandwa ..	104.8	81.7	..	—0.12
Akola ..	107.3	83.9	0 15	+0.06
Amraoti ..	105.6	83.7	0 07	—0.20
Nagpur ..	108.0	88.7	..	—0.28
Chanda ..	111.0	76.8	..	—0.35
Raipur ..	109.3	83.3	1.24	+0.74
KONKAN				
Bombay ..	93.4	82.8	..	..
Ratnagiri ..	90.7	81.8	..	—0.16
Mormugao ..	91.0	82.1	..	—0.77
Karwar ..	94.9	82.0	..	—0.62
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon ..	101.2	73.2	..	—0.31
Ahmednagar ..	99.6	72.7	..	—0.20
Poona ..	98.0	71.3	..	—0.34
Sholapur ..	100.7	80.5	0.04	—0.37
Bijapur ..	100.5	76.7	0 71	—0.45
Belgaum ..	98.1	70.0	..	0.95
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad ..	101.1	75.2	..	—0.36
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	107.3	80.3	0.16	0.24
Hyderabad ..	106.6	84.2	0.24	0.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore ..	90.4	77.4	2 39	+0.32
Calicut ..	88.6	79.6	6.89	+2.60
Cochin ..	86.7	77.4	4.70	—0.23
Colombo ..	89.3	77.6	8.13	+0.13
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	87.6	84.2	..	0.71
Bellary ..	101.5	77.1	1.00	+0.03
Cuddapah ..	105.4	84.8	0.93	+0.11
Madras ..	98.1	80.4	..	0.56
Bangalore ..	91.4	69.8	1.00	1.37
Coimbatore ..	94.0	75.7	1.55	+0.07
Trichinopoly	104.7	74.4	0.42	1.46
Negapatam ..	97.8	80.0	..	1 03

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 20.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th May, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was on the average below normal, by about 9 degrees in the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Allhabad humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jhansi and Agra and the minimum at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.22 in. of rain and Jodhpur 0.18 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over upper Sind and in Bikaner and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Temperature was lower than usual by about 11 degrees in upper Sind and the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.

(Continued in column 5.)

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

With the Easter holidays approaching the cotton market has been quieter and at or above 30 counts for May contracts many who were speculatively long have been tempted to take profits, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" (New York) April 16th. The dry goods market also shows a little hesitancy at the advance establish earlier in the week; and although the retail trade is holding up well the retail merchants insist upon an adherence to the hand-to-mouth policy of which so much has been heard of late. The export demand and movement are well sustained, and as it is no longer possible to buy cotton in quantity in the South shippers have been compelled to resort to the New York market in order to fill important orders.

A premium of from 40 to 50 points on May is said to have been paid for selections out of the local stock, and it is generally expected that at least 60,000 bales of this stock will be exported during the next 30 or 40 days. The figures of the March consumption are awaited with keen interest as they will shew in how far the reported curtailment is a fact. Meanwhile some New England and Southern mills that have been on short time are again running on full time, while a few others that have been working at capacity are shutting down for one or two days a week.

But these reports no longer attract much attention, as it is statistically self-evident that most of the mills will have to go on short time before the season ends unless the cotton to supply their normal consumption is obtained from some mysterious source.

As to the new crop all that can be said is that we are entering upon a period when the cotton crop usually looks its best. It is therefore possible that optimism with regard to the size of the yield may soon be in the ascendant, and as prices for a crop that is in the making are largely a matter of sentiment it is possible that there may be some sentimental selling of new crop deliveries in the not distant future.

Some of the cheerful extremists predict that Texas may make six million bales next season, and that the area of production will be extended to include many counties in the Panhandle and west Texas where cotton has not been previously grown.

This is as it may be, but caution suggests that contracts for the future delivery of cotton must be filled by the delivery of bales rather than by predictions of an abundant yield, and with a July visible supply that promises to be almost the smallest on record in proportion to the world's consumption short sales of new crops would seem to be extremely hazardous. The announcement of the Dawes plan has been without effect in so far as the cotton market is concerned, but reliable reports indicate an improvement in the textile trade nearly everywhere in Europe despite the prospects of a long debate over the reparations question.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 20.

	Rs	a.	p.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E D Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Pahlevan			
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Diamond Chula	1	6	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile(Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl			
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill :—			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Textile "	8	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th May, 1924.

Cotton	5,492	Bales
Wheat	18.628	Cwts
Linseed	16,798	"
Rapeseed etc	6684	"
Gingellyseed	271	"
Poppyseed	Nill	"
Groundnuts	636	"
Castorseed	3,413	"
Rice	26,958	"
Myrabollams	1,987	"
Cottonseed	1,015	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,015	"
Juwar	1,544	"
Masur	25	"
Barley	906	"
Bajri	807	"
Coal	1060	Tons

Day's total 2

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 20.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T	1/4 25/32
Bank's selling D D	1/4 13/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D	1/4 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A	1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D D	1/4 15/16
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs.	520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	590
Bank's buying D D Frcs.	580
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	132
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.	126
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	174
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	237
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	167½
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	329
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dol.	4.36½
London—Paris Frcs.	78.55
London—Switzerland Frcs.	24.60
London—Brussels Frcs.	62.60
London—Rome Liras	98.20
London—Berlin Marks—	

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

London, May, 19.

Tele Transfers	1/4 29/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4—14—6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 27/32
Due Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 3/32
Fcs. Demand	520
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	237
Japan	132
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

London, May 17

Rentes 3%	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34
" 2 months hence	33 15/16

Closing Tone of silver—Continental and China buying. Steady

Intrust day to day loan	2 1/2
" 7 days marlat loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 19.

Stockholm	16.45
Christiania	31.36
Amsterdam	11.66
Switzerland	24.61
Belgium	
Athens	

The Bombay Mail's of 3rd inst heve ban Delivered here to day

Exchange on London in Paris	78.40
" Germany	14,800,000,000,000
" Italy	98.40

New York, May 19.

Demand Bills	4.36.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 19.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3—
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6	4 3/4
" 5 per cent Rentes	23 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 19.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 92 1/2+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	100 3/4×1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 3/4+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	46 1/2 unchd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (sterling Loan)	67—+1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	58—+1/4
June July	10 1/2

London, May, 19.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	102 3/4
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	113 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, May 20.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/3
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/9

LONDON, May 19.

Bar gold ready, £ 4/14/6
Silver ready, d. 34
Silver forward, d. 33/15
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Rising tendency. Continent bought. China bought to cover sales. America offering more freely.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 20.

Ready :—25—10—3

Vaisa Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 25-11-0			25—9—6
Jeth 25-11-0			25—10—6

Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh ——
Jeth 0—4—9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 20.

Ready :—82—2—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m.
Vaisakh 82-3-0	82-8-0	82-1-0	82—2—0
Jeth 82-8-0	82-14-0	82-6-0	82—9—0

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh ——
Jeth 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 68/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loans due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loans due 1933 Rs 98/2
5 per cent Tax Free Loans due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4
5½ per cent War Loans due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loans due 1928 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 101/8
6 Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 105/3
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8.

SHARES.

London, May 19

Chartered Bank of India and China	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern "	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 1/2

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395, Alliance 80; Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 425; Bombay Dyeing 687/8; Century 355, Cantral India 467/8, Colaba Land 177/8; Crescent 222/8; Edward Sassoon 185xd; Fazulbhoy 826/4; Indian Bleaching 193/12xd, Indore Malwa 365; Kohinoor 1050; Madhowji 257/8; Madhurdas 295; New Great 337/8; New City 230; Pearls 487/8; Phoenix 431/4xd, Premier 95; Shapurji 207/8; Sholapur 12000; Simptex 242/8; Standard 1950; Swadeshi 510; Tata Mill 230; Vishnu Cotton 1650xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 505; Alcock 172/8xd; B. Burma 300; B. Burma N I 60; Bt. Burma Pet 5/2; B. Tramway 91/4; Bombay Steam 80; Bandi Cement 8/4xd; Katni Ordy. 72/8; Katni Defd. 135; New India Insur. 12/4; Shivrajpur 26/4; Tata Iron Ordy. 25; Tata Iron Defd. 86/4; Tata Hydro 805; Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1402/8; Imperial 358/12; India 82; Central 25; Eastern 79xd.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, May 20, 5 p.m.

The market to-day has opened with an easier tone all round. Ready prices opened to-day with yesterday's closing quotations, a drop of 2 as. in Transhipment rates and 4d. per cwt. in Old Crop (April Shipment) prices opened the market. In the course of the day this downward movement has evidenced, as was natural, a further fall of 4d. per cwt. in Old Crop with anxious sellers. Ready prices have experienced a decline of 4 as. so also a further drop of 2 as. in Transhipment rates.

New Crop market opened weak with a drop of 2 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing quotations. There were few inquiries for June shipment.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 2900 bags, showing only a moderate demand for Spot Sugar.

The following are latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar, Ready Rs. 24/4 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Ex. Bond Rs. 19/2 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Ex. S.S. Pandit Rs. 19 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment April Sh 28 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July Sh. 22/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
May Nominal	24/3
July Sellers	21/6
July-Sept. Sellers	21/3
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	21/7
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers	21/7

LINSEED.

London, May 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
May/June Sellers	£ 19 1/2

Tone—Firmer and dearer—few buyers

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
" June—July/Aug. Buyers	37—
" Sept./Dec. Sellers	36/3

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 20th May. 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the biweek from 16th May. to 19 May. 1924	16063	45102	—29039
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 19th May. 1924	3024642	3195277	—170635
Shipments for the bi-week from 16th May, to 19th May, 1924.			
United Kingdom.			
Continent	11603	3946	+7657
China Japan & Coast Ports	18443	221	+18222
Total	30046	4167	+25879
Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 19th May. 1924.			
United Kingdom	138857	103770	+35087
Europe Continent	815671	557399	+258272
China	181453	318036	—136583
Japan	1134863	1415833	—280970
Coast Ports	47070x	43368	+ 3702
Total	2317114	24384061	—120492
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	5151	8455	— 3304
China, Japan and Coast Ports	13668	26659	— 12991

xIncluding 22923 bales for U. S. of America

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 20.

To-day Reuter reported 51 to 47 points higher in Old Crops and 38 to 34 points in New Crops in New York futures. The market advanced on shorts covering. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 12 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 19th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co :—

"Weather favourable. Improved demand on better stock market."

In response to the moderate advance in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 585/ i.e., Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May 1924. Touching Rs. 585½ on Officesbuying the prices declined to Rs. 584½ on Commission Houses selling, but again improved to Rs. 587/- on brokers and other Commission Houses buying, and the market closed at Rs. 585½ at 4 p.m. New Broach opened at Rs. 516½ and going down to Rs. 516 advanced to Rs. 517 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying, and closed at Rs. 518/- at 5 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 516/- and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 515 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwadi Jobbers.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 559½ and gradually declined to Rs. 557/- on Commission Houses selling. Again improving to Rs. 558 on prominent Shroffs buying the Bazar closed at Rs. 557 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 557½ and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 556. New Oomra opened at Rs. 478 and going up to Rs. 479 closed at Rs. 478½ at 4 p.m. P.G. Bengal May/July and Dec./Jan. were nominally quoted Rs. 536, Rs. 533 and Rs. 496 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and featureless yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 20.

5-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	585
" " " " 1925	515
Fully Good Bengal May	539
Fully Good Bengal July	533
" " Dec/Jan	437
Fine Oomra May	558 1/2
Fine Oomra July	555 1/2
" " Dec./Jan.	477

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May, 20

Description, Sugar-Fine, Fine F. Good Good				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	567	552	537	522
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552	..
M. G. Broach	613	603	593	583
M. G Southerns	..	..	613	603 593
M. G Mathia	567	557	542	..
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	586
" " " " 1925	516
" " Bengal May	537
" " July	533
" Dec./January.	436
Fine Oomra May	558
" July	556
" " Dec./Jan.	478
Good Southern May/Jun.	591

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

The following report of the Patel Brothers' dated May 20th says :—

New York market 19th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
30.79	May			31.30+51	
28.51	July	28.39—12	28.65+14	28.98+47	
24.97	Oct.		25.06+09	25.35+38	
24.33	Dec.			24.67+34	

Telegraphic market dvices: July highest 29.00, lowest 28.36, range .64 points. Narrow steady market. Good undertone. Some short covering.

Liverpool market 19th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
17.22	May			17.32+10	
16.57	July	16.57—	16.62+05	16.66+09	
14.53	Oct.	14 53—	14.60+07	14.65+12	
13.99	Jan.	14 00+01		14.11+12	
13.86	Mar.			13.98+12	
	Egyptian				
21.20	July			21.05—15	
19.10	Nov.			19.10—	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 125,000. No precipitation. Weather favourable. Forecast: Western belt partly cloudy; all balance belt generally fair.

(2) American cross rate on Saturday 4.37 and on Monday 4.36 3/4. July highest 16.67, lowest 16.51, range .16 points.

(3) Narrow featureless market. Less liquidation. Weather fair and warm. Our travelling man wires from West Texas: "Crop accounts good. (Last years report was also good on this date.). Oklahoma most planted recently little up, with favourable weather, will soon come up.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 19.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Loverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
" " Sales of East Indian	10
Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot limited demand	17.86
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakell	23.15
New York 11 a.m. May	30.92 unchd.
(As known in Liverpool July	28.67+7
at closing time) Oct.	25.08+6
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	30.85
July	28.44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19

Months.	Today's price.
May	17.22 unchd.
June	
July	16.54— 03
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct	14.55+ 02
Nov.	
December	
January	14.09+ .01
Feb.	
Mar.	
April	
May	

(For other Commercial see page 10)

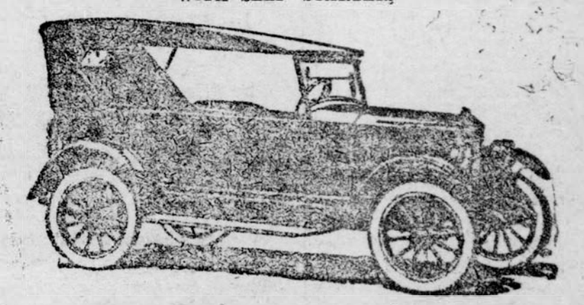
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS

For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, MAY 20.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	395	395	
Bombay Cotton	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing	688-4-85	86-4-687-8	
Century	355	355	
Nagpur	467-8	68-4-467-8	
Colaba	177-8	176-4	
Crescent Ex-divi.	225	225	
Indore ex-divi.	365-62-8	365	
Kohinoor	1050	1050	
New Great	340-38-12	337-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	486-4-87 8	487-8	
Phoenix	430	431-4	
Bharucha	220-5	10-.07-8	
Simplex	243-12-42-8	242-8	
Swan ex-divi.	760	760	
Swadesh	510-11-4-10	11-4-508-12	
Pabni	280	282-8	
Fazal	326-4-22-8	25 826-4	
Mathuradas	295	295	
Tata Mill	230	230	
Globe	52-8	52-8	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	257-8	257 8	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	103-12	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	190	185	
Myer Sassoon	130	132-8	
Alcock	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old	292-8	95-30)	
Bombay Elec. Tram	91-4	91-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	77-8	77-8	
Bunci Cement	8-8	8-8	
Central E. Mining	20	20	
Indian Cement	50	50	
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	
Shivrajpur	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy.	25-4	25 8	
Tata Steel Defd.	87-8-86-4	87 8	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Registered Office, Esplanade Road, to confirm resolution for reduction of Capital passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday, May 5.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Declaration of M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 24.

Banks closed: Empire Day.
The s.s. Caledonia, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Pt. Sunder Lalji's address on "Hindu-Muslim Unity—a reality" and Sreeyut Bhagwandinji's address on "Is non-cooperation dead". Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 27.

Voting day for the Mahomedan Urban Constituency, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

REGE—TELANG—Mr. D. V. Rege, B.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti, with Miss Ambutai daughter of Mr. Govind Subrao Telang of Karwar on Monday, 19th May at Hubli.

R10455

THE BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) the 21st Inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th May 1924 to 6 a.m. of 20th May 1924.

Small-pox Attacks 11 (including 1 imported from Magistrate) Deaths 2; Cholera Attacks nil Deaths nil; Plague Attacks 1 Deaths 1; Influenza Attacks nil Death 1; Total Mortality (exclusive of Stillborn.) 88.
Total Mortality this day last year 104.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, ("The Prince of Wales' Own"), will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Wednesday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

KALYANCHAND NAVALCHAND JAVERI JAIN PRIZE.

The above prize of Rs. 125 will be given to a Jain student who has passed the School Leaving Examination (Matric) 1924 getting the highest number of marks among other Jain students and wishing to continue his study.

Candidates are requested to apply with their seat-number, marks and other particulars, on or before 20th June 1924, to Hirachand Fulchand Javeri, Honourary Secretary, Kalyanchand Navalchand Javeri Jain Prize, at 398 Khare Kuva Bombay—2.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mail from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

WEST-MATUNGA-MAHIM T.C.C.

The Council of the West-Matunga-Mahim T. C. Congress has decided to open a "Free Hindi Class" from 1st June 1924. The public are requested to take advantage of the same. Hours of attendance will be probably in the morning from 8 a.m. For further particulars, please, see Mr. J. S. Patel, Secretary of the W. M. T. C. C. at Kanti Building Lady Harding Rd. Mahim.

MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.

During the month of March 1924 the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1259 among them the number of new admissions was 338 being classified as stated below. Hindoos 234 Mussulmans 88 Parsees nil, Christians 16 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 40.

A GOOD SAMARITAN THANKED.

Mr. M. T. Dewasthalee writes from Agar Bazar, Dadar:—"On Sunday the 11th instant I travelled from Charni Road to Dadar, and a small parcel of valuable cloth forming part of my baggage was inadvertently left in the train. I had no hopes of recovering the parcel, but thanks are due to a gentleman passenger, who kindly arranged to deliver the parcel to the Station-Master of Mahim, from whom I took delivery of same. I could not obtain the name and the address of the gentleman who handed the parcel to the Station-Master of Mahim, as he delivered the parcel while the train was in motion, but I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to him, and hope same will reach his sight."

WADI BUNDER STAFF GRIEVANCES.

The following resolution was passed at the Special General Meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff on the 18th instant.

Resolved that:—In the opinion of this Meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff, the response of the G.I.P. Authority to their appeal for increments in pay has been entirely unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the proposed salary in insufficient for clerks in Bombay, and falls far short of the scale of pay drawn by the B.B. & C.I. employees at Carnac Bunder, although the latter put in the same amount of work. Besides nearly 3/4 of the Wadi Bunder staff has been left out altogether and denied even this meagre increment.

This Meeting therefore confirms the telegram sent to the Agent, G.T.M. & D.T.M. on the 14th April and requests them to reconsider their decision and bring it in conformity with the demands set forth therein.

Official and Personal.

Major General G. Mok Franks, British Service, succeeds Major General Jacob. Major General Sir W. M. Thomson ,British Service, succeeds Major General T. A. Cubits in the command of the Presidency and Assam district on the 9th November next.

Sir Edward Maclagan will leave Simla on the 28th and will hand over the charge of the Punjab to his successor in Bombay.

Sir Malcolm Hailey arrives in Simla on 2nd June. His arrival will be public.

Sir Claude Jacob proceeds to England in June and returns to India in October. He succeeds Sir William Birdwood in the Northern Command.—(A.P.)

General A. L. E. G. Jacob, Commanding Kohat succeeds Sir T. Mathewson in the Waziristan Command in October.—(A.P.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the School-Leaving Examination for the purposes of Matriculation :—

1, 3 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25
26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41
44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74,
75, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 92, 95, 97,
98, 99, 100, 103 103, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114
116, 117, 120, 121, 123, 126, 129 130, 131,
133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141 143
144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150 151, 152, 154,
155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 162 163, 166, 167,
168, 169, 170, 174, 175 178, 179, 180, 181,
182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190,
191, 193, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 205,
206, 207, 209, 210, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218,
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229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 240, 241,
242, 243, 247, 248, 252, 254 256 258 262 263
265 266 267 268 269 270 273 275 277 278 279
280 282 283 285 287 289 290 292 293 294 295
296 299 300 301 302 303 304 306 308 309 311
312 313 314 315 317 319 321 322 325 326 327
330 340 441 346 347 348 349 350 352 353 355
359 360 361 362 363 366 367 368 369 371 373
374 375 377 381 382 384 385 388 389 390 391
396 397 398 399 401 403 404 405 406 407 408
409 411 412 414 415 416 417 419 421 422
423 424 427 428 430 431 432 433 434 435 436
437 439 441 442 443 445 447 450 451 452 454
455 458 460 461 462 464 469 470 471 472 473
474 475 476 477 480 481 483 484 485 486 487
489 491 492 493 497 498 499 500 501 502 503
504 505 507 508 509 510 511 512 515 516 517
518 519 520 521 522 523 527 529 530 531 532
534 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 545 546 547
548 549 551 552 553 554 555 559 561 564 565
566 567 569 570 571 573 574 575 576 577 578
579 583 585 586 587 588 589 590 592 593 594
595 596 601 602 603 605 606 607 610 612 614
615 617 619 620 623 626 627 628 629 630 632
634 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 646 648 649
650 652 653 654 655 656 658 659 661 662 664
665 666 669 671 674 675 676 677 682 683 685
686 688 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 698 701
703 704 705 707 710 711 713 714 715 716 719
720 721 723 726 728 729 730 731 732 733 734
735 736 737 739 740 741 743 744 746 747 748
750 751 752 754 758 759 760 761 763 765 771
775 776 777 778 779 781 787 788 789 791 792
793 794 795 797 798 799 800 803 804 805 807
809 811 812 813 814 815 816 818 819 820 821
822 823 826 827 830 831 833 834 835 836 837
838 839 840 841 843 844 848 850 853 854 855
857 860 861 863 864 865 867 868 869 870 871
874 875 876 878 880 882 883 886 887 888 889
890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900
901 903 905 907 909 910 911 912 914 917 918
919 920 921 922 925 927 928 930 931 933 935
936 937 939 940 943 944 945 946 949 951 953
955 958 959 963 964 965 966 969 971 972 973
977 978 979 980 982 984 986 988 989 991 992
993 995 997 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004
1005 1006 1007 1009 1012 1014 1017 1019 1021
1023 1025 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034
1036 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045
1047 1049 1053 1054 1056 1058 1061 1062 1063
1065 1066 1069 1070 1071 1074 1075 1079 1080
1081 1082 1084 1087 1090 1093 1095 1097 1103
1104 1105 1107 1108 1109 1110 1112 1114 1117
1119 1122 1123 1124 1125 1127 1131 1132 1134
1135 1138 1140 1141 1143 1145 1146 1147 1148
1149 1152 1153 1155 1156 1157 1159 1162 1166
1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1176 1177 1178
1181 1182 1183 1184 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193
1196 1199 1200 1202 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208
1209 1211 1212 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1220
1221 1222 1226 1227 1232 1233 1237 1238 1242
1243 1244 1245 1247 1248 1250 1251 1252 1254
1255 1258 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1272
1273 1274 1275 1276 1276 1282 1284 1290 1291
1292 1293 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301
1303 1304 1307 1308-1309 1311 1312 1313 1315
1316 1318 1319 1322 1323 1324 1325 1327 1329
1332 1333 1336 1337 1338 1340 1341 1343 1345
1347 1349 1351 1352 1354 1355 1356 1357 1359
1360 1362 1364 1365 1366 1367 1371 1375 1378
1383 1384 1386 1389 1392 1394 1395 1397 1398
1399 1400 1403 1404 1405 1409 1411 1412 1413
1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1421 1422 1423 1425
1428 1432 1433 1434 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442
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The following candidates have passed the School-Leaving Examination for the purposes of Government Service :—

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The Bombay Chronicle.

Wednesday, May 21, 1924.

HORNIMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Horniman's reply to Sir Maurice Hayward's remarks about him in the Legislative Council, which we publish elsewhere, is a piece of plain speaking. It contains some strong expressions likely to strike terror in the minds of those who regard plain speaking to officials as "lese Majeste." But the Indian public will not find its terms too strong, nor will those Europeans who still preserve a sense of justice and fair-play. Mr. Horniman was deported from Bombay in circumstances which can only be described as cruel; he has spent five years in exile from the land he loves; he has suffered both in health and pocket seriously, and the sufferings of his mind no one can estimate. One would have thought that any man of any race would realise that Mr. Horniman has been punished quite enough for any crime; one would have expected that especially an Englishman of legal training, who had been taught to regard any restraint on the liberty of person of an Englishman as an assault requiring sanction of a judge and jury, would have regarded the whole story of his treatment—including the refusal of fair trial—as a shameful one, one calling for amends. But when the representatives of Indian public opinion in the Bombay Council moved a resolution demanding Horniman's return to India, Sir Maurice Hayward treated the whole subject with a flippancy which, to say the least of it, was out of place, and dealt in half-facetious anecdotes and sly suggestions, none of which, by any sane man, could be held to justify the material damage, much less the mental suffering, which has been caused to Horniman. We have received and published many letters condemning the attitude of the Home Member during that debate, and giving the lie to some of his insinuations. But the only man who can properly answer the Home Member's strange attack is Horniman himself, and Sir Maurice Hayward, having chosen to indulge in personalities when it was open to him to have taken higher ground, cannot complain if he receives a pretty flat rejoinder.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AIR.

In connection with the telegrams regarding the feats performed by aviators which appear in the newspapers from time to time, we were surprised the other day at hearing, from a man apparently of good intelligence, that Indians are not interested in such matters because they are a subject people. Such an objection can only apply to the use of aircraft as infernal machines for offensive and oppressive purposes, and, even then, we should have thought that subject peoples were rather particularly interested in the progressive development of a weapon which will do away with the necessity for standing armies by enabling a mere handful of individuals to hold the vast majority in almost any country at their mercy. It is true that the conscience of the majority revolts occasionally against such piratical proceedings, as in the case of the use of bombing aeroplanes for the collection of taxes in Mesopotamia, but that is only in cases where such use has not been in response to violence. Where it is in response to violence—of any kind—it is apt to be applauded by the majority, as may be very clearly gathered from a study of the great war. Therefore, the progress of the science of aviation and the growth of the destructive power of aeroplanes and airships must impress on subject peoples, more than ever, the necessity of strict non-violence when seeking to make good their claims against superior might. The survivor wins. And in the next world war, the subject nations, as it seems to us, stand the best chance of being the survivors if they only keep still.

The danger of the new power being used for the benefit of an ambitious individual or group of individuals, though it exists, is less to-day than it would have been in any former period of history, because of the growing solidarity of Labour. The efficiency of aircraft does not depend alone on the financial owners, nor on the pilots and observers; it depends much more upon the labour of an army of mechanics. These are probably sufficient in most countries to prevent atrocious use of aeroplanes against people of the same race as the mechanics. But Labour has still to make a great advance in internationalism before the presence in an aerodrome of the mechanics of one country will be sufficient to prevent the atrocious use of aircraft against the inoffensive people of another, at moments when the hymn of hate is being bellowed by the "law-givers," or against peoples who are considered as inferior, for purposes of economic gain. It would not be very difficult at present for a multi-millionaire to become a pirate on a scale till now unprecedented; and there is no Power on earth at present which could bring him to account, provided his machines and lethal weapons were but a little in advance of others. The same applies with even greater force to Governments, which, we know are always planning such adventures, while individuals are not. There is need, and crying need of some police authority more potent far than that at the disposal of an academic gathering of dilettantes debating at Geneva by sweet waters, in the shade of trees. For a time some powerful control—conscience would do, if it could anyhow be wakened in the rulers—seems absolutely necessary; until this wonderful invention comes into its own.

Then, the nations of the world will all be brought so close together, will all be able to inspect the rest so thoroughly that the development must make for universal brotherhood and something like the Parliament of Man, of which the poet dreamed. We believe that all the subject races of the earth, and all the so-called backward races have an immense, incalculable interest in the progress of aerial navigation. It is in itself nothing to be afraid of—the application to man's use of yet another law of nature (that is, law of God) which, has for all time been in existence for man's use when he had qualified himself by mental progress to make use of it. The peaceful uses of aerial navigation promise such advantage to the human race in general, and to subject races in particular that we would advise every Indian who has a natural turn for motoring or engineering, and can afford to choose, to turn his whole attention to that branch of science. The conflict of good and evil was never more clearly evident in human affairs than it is in this of the increasing power of aircraft. The only reason why we cannot welcome that increasing power is that the control is in the hands of men who disbelieve in Allah's universal Sovereignty, so have no conscience in their dealings with their fellow-men. Self-interest has become the creed, avowedly, of modern Europe; it is not, and never will become, we trust, the creed of Asia. Asia's brute force cannot for a moment vie with that of Europe and America, but Asia's soul-force can defeat them any day she chooses seriously to exert it. It is to her we look, and especially to India who has adopted the ideal of non-violence, to reassert the authority of the only Power which can avert the danger of destruction from the air, the corruption of a glorious invention to foul ends, and insist on something like a conscience in the rulers. The closer relations due to aerial navigation will accelerate the work miraculously, but it must be seriously undertaken, which can hardly be the case if Indians will not even hear of aeroplanes!

SITUATION AT TARAKESHWAR.

The accounts contained in the Calcutta papers of the happenings at Tarakeshwar reveal that the situation in that suburb of Calcutta is much graver than could be gathered from the information supplied by the Associated Press Even the "Bengalee" is moved to write as follows:—

"It is impossible to conceive that, at a place within a radius of 19 miles from Calcutta, law and order can be flouted in the outrageous manner as it has been done in Tarakeshwar, Riots, intimidation, outrages, assaults and volunteer demonstrations have been the order of the day in this unfortunate locality for some time And yet nobody seems to know what special steps the Government seems to have taken to extend pax Brittanica and the rule of the British raj to the dominions of Mohunt Satis Giri. We wonder if we are living in the heart of the darkest Africa, where a native chief holds with impunity the lives, limbs, and property of millions of people at his mercy, or in the most advanced province of the Indian Empire."

Another Bengal journal, the "Servant", says that the situation is very grave and may at any moment develop into another Nankana tragedy. Those who know the revolting facts of the Nankana tragedy will realise the terrible implications of this statement. If the accounts given of the recent activities of the Mahant of Tarakeshwar and his followers, the foreboding does not seem to be unjustified. In order to counteract the agitation for reform, the Mahant, it is stated, has not only organised a volunteer corps of his own, some members of which were arrested as a result of the unfortunate happenings on Saturday, but also to have recruited many "Goondas" and Gurkhas, a few of whom have also been arrested. It will be remembered that on Saturday the sudden disappearance of the Swami gave rise to the rumour that he had been killed. What had actually happened was that he had been taken to a dharamsala the door of which was afterwards barred from within. Subsequently the Deputy Magistrate and the Inspector of Police together with the military police appeared before the dharamsala and after much trouble succeeded in opening the door. The Inspector states, according to the "Servant", that he found the Swami groaning in the corner of a room on the ground. The following statement by Swami Satchidanand published by the "Servant" speaks for itself:

"Swami Satchidananda states that on being taken into the Dharmasala he was subjected to a brutal assault. He was made to lie down and two Gurkhas sat upon him and were about to cut his throat with their khurkis when an up-country Brahmin who had come there on pilgrimage and was staying at the Dharamsala intervened and asked them to take his life before he would allow a Sanyasi thus being done to death. There was a confusion of counsel amongst the assailants and in the meantime the police had appeared at the gate and they left the Swami to the Brahmin and concealed themselves as best as they could. Swami Satchidananda says that he has been robbed of five notes of hundred rupees each and also of his gold framed spectacles. Swamiji has got very severe injuries on his back and in the evening had an attack of fever."

The responsibility for the reign of terror which the Mahant and his followers are alleged to have established must be traced to those who instigated him to repudiate his undertaking to abide by the award of Deshbandhu Das. The award of the Deshbandhu Oas, while it secured to the Hindu community the control of the temple and its property, erred on the side of generosity to the Mahant who was assured the undisturbed enjoyment of what he said was his own personal property without being compelled to give an account of his past stewardship of the temple and its endowments. Those, whose support has emboldened the Mahant to defy and outrage the public opinion of Bengal, are allying themselves with an institution that is discredited and are up against reforming forces which cannot be enchained.

Notes of the Day.

Amazing Ignorance.

Prof. Richards' ignorance about matters Indian is truly amazing. Recently a suggestion was made to him in Parliament by a Labour member that the whole of the Indian Budget should be made votable by the Assembly. Prof. Richards' answer was that this would require an amendment of the Government of India Act and that "no representations to this effect had been made by representative Indians." Among "representative Indians", the Under-Secretary includes, we hope, members of both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. Is he sure that none of these members have ever urged that the whole Budget should be made votable by the Assembly? They may not have addressed a regular memorial to the Viceroy or the Secretary of State suggesting the course, but if Prof. Richards goes through the speeches made by these members during the annual budget debates, he will find ample evidence to falsify his statement that representative Indians have never asked that the entire budget be made votable. Both Prof. Richards and his chief have made many strange remarks about men and matters Indian, but this declaration of the Under-Secretary beats every other mistake made by them hollow Yet, he and his equally "well-informed" chief are handling the destinies of 316 millions of human beings from a distance of nearly 6,000 miles!

The Cawnpore Case.

Judgment in the Cawnpore "Bolshevik Conspiracy" case has been pronounced. All the accused have been sentenced to a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment by the judge who has evidently disagreed with the verdict of the assessors. It will be remembered that while all the three assessors found both Dange and Nalini Gupta not guilty, one of them found both Shaukat Usmain and Muzzafar Ahmed guilty and another only the former guilty. As an appeal is being preferred in the case, we defer our comments. But we cannot help endorsing the protest made by Mr. Lansbury against the gross abuse of privilege by certain members of the Commons who have sought to damn the accused before the ending of the trial.

The "Bidi"-makers.

We agree with the Municipal Commissioner and those who supported him on Monday that the conditions in which *bidis* are made in the city require to be reformed root and branch, for they are abominable. Any one who has seen the dens in which the *bidi* makers have to work, for ten or twelve hours at a stretch, without any ventilation worth mentioning even in the hottest days of the year, must be convinced that there is a great deal of room for improvement. Is it any wonder then that the workers, who are mostly women, suffer from tuberculosis? The pale faces and anaemic condition of these women and children tell their own tale. Even in the name of the tobacco trade, the Corporation should not tolerate this scandal for a moment longer, and we would urge the Commissioner to hasten with the work of examining each *bidi* shop, with a view to provide the maximum space required for these workers. It was pointed out that the law which prohibits the taking away of tobacco from the shop to the homes of the workers and there being made into *bidis* is responsible for the present state of things, as the shopkeepers are unable to rent more roomy shops without increasing the price of *bidis*. A modification of the law is evidently necessary.

"Harrassment by the Police"

In our issue of April 14th last, commenting editorially on the acquittal by a bench of honorary magistrates of certain stall-keepers in Medows Street, who had been charged by the police with causing obstruction in a public place by exposing articles, we expressed our surprise at and disbelief in the statement made by Inspector Klein, the prosecuting Inspector in the case, that under English Law a shop-owner would be liable to prosecution if a crowd collected in front of his shop. The Commissioner of Police, whose attention was drawn by us to the case, referred us to more than one case, including English, cited under Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, showing that Inspector Klein was correct in his statement of law. We find that there is, indeed, a ruling of the Bombay High Court in Noor Mahomed Suleman (1911) 13 Bom. L. R. 209, 1 Bom. Cr. C. 23, upholding the conviction of a toy-shop keeper, who had displayed his toys in such a way as to attract a crowd, which caused serious obstruction to traffic. In view of this we regret the somewhat harsh criticism we passed on Inspector Klein. But, we may remark that the report which we received of the second of the two cases makes the magistrates say that "the accused was legally entitled to use the window-sill and *it was no fault of his if a crowd collected in front of his stall.*" Further we cannot but observe that it is plain that the intention of the Law cannot be to render each and every one who has a shop or stall fronting the public road liable to prosecution even if a crowd collects in front of his shop or stall. If such were not the case, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., for instance would be open to prosecution daily, because interested crowds of sufficient dimensions to cause some obstruction to the users of the foot-path are always to be found near their windows. Deliberate intention on the part of the shop or stall-keeper to excite the curiosity of passers-by, in utter disregard of the obstruction to traffic that might result thereby, will, we think, have to be proved before a conviction can be secured. In the case under question, obviously, the police constables abused their discretion.

An Irishism.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities in their zeal for economies have perpetrated an Irishism which must make Pat look to his laurels, if, indeed, the author of the notice mentioned in the letter published below is not a son of Erin himself:

"Sir,—We all know that of late pleasure-loving people of Bombay run down for week-end trips to favourite health resorts like Matheran, Juhu, Jhabordi, Devka, etc. Under such circumstances it is the duty of the Railway Companies to meet the wishes of their passengers and look after their convenience and wants. But the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities have adopted, in one instance at least, an attitude which is most ridiculous. They have issued a notice which declares that unless certain conditions, which I will mention hereafter, are fulfilled the train will not stop at the Golvad station. The conditions are as follows: Unless there are 10 third class passengers or 2 second class passengers or 1 first class passenger, the train will not stop at the Golvad station. How is a passenger to know whether any passengers are going to get in the train from any of the stations or how many persons there will be on a particular day? Facts are louder than words, and I will show by taking a concrete example that the conditions imposed by the Company are of an absurd character. A friend of mine had arranged to go to Jhabordi by this morning's train, but he could not do so as none of the abovementioned conditions were fulfilled! I ask, Sir, whether one can tolerate this topsy-turvydom any more.

We do not know the reasons why the authorities have taken such an injudicious step. Perhaps they think that Golvad is too minor a station. But they forget that often minor stations lead us to the most favourite health resorts. The G. I. P. Railway stops at Neral, not because the passengers wish to get down at Neral, but because they wish to go to Matheran. The same reasons hold good in the case of Golvad station, which leads to Jhabordi. I hope, Sir, the authorities will enlighten the public in this matter and make their position clear."

Motor Cars in Mahableshwar.

F. K. writes from Mahableshwar:—

Sir,—Nothing would tempt me to write upon the subject of "Motor cars and Mahableshwar" were it not for the article that appeared in the editorial of "The Times of India?" The statements made by the learned editor, contradict the experience of the majority of people now at Mahableshwar. Induced by these statements I came to this hill-station, but I feel myself constrained to write that I came, I saw and I cried. Certainly motor-cars are indispensable in crowded cities as they form staples of business where all the activities of life are centred. But I strongly believe and feel more than convinced through what I have heard and seen, that their existence in such sequestered abodes of peace is a stalking nuisance. For, whereas formerly the visitors at Mahableshwar were able to tramp up the paths with ease and pleasure in their happy and healthy rambles round the cool, shady paths, far from the madding crowd, they find their presence rudely interrupted by this intrusion of these four-wheeled hogs. Clouds of dust rise up at each pass and repass of motor-cars, ruthlessly bespattering the poor pedestrians with red dust; and these poor trampers have to inhale the dusty instead of pure air of this place. What is worse is the fact that this permission to run motors at this place will certainly prove deleterious to health. In attempting to make such quarters up to date in all respects, they will in time become repugnant to their very object. Yesterday I consulted a medical man upon this point and he was of opinion that the already prevailing influenza is sure to circulate fast. The entire atmosphere is sadly befouled and this health resort is bound to come a dingy and dusty quarter. It will not therefore be amiss on my part to call it a crime to run motor-cars at Mahableshwar as they are bound to be a source of nuisance, discomfort and probably ill-health. It has been suggested that steps are taken to lay the dust by a liberal sprinkling of water. But my personal experience contradicts this suggestion. In these few days' stay I have noticed that only a few roads are watered; but this sprinkling is so slight that it is hardly sufficient to lay the dust for more than two minutes. Besides there is such a scarcity of water that Mahableshwar Municipality will find this task impracticable. Again it has been pointed out that with careful police supervision and definite speed rules motoring in Mahableshwar is as safe as anywhere else. But I doubt its possibility. With a handful of policemen what supervision and speed-rules are possible? Three days back whilst I was strolling up the path that leads to "The European Club" an automobile brushed passed with such velocity that it covered me all over with dust. I wonder where was that careful supervision and where those speed rules? To say that this innovation has raised only a limited opposition is untrue. Practically all the visitors of the season have manifested their strong disgust and annoyance against this cankering novelty by protests. I, therefore, strogly urge the people to take up this cause and stamp out the evil in its bud or else I suspect that the yearly sojourners will have to divert their course and bid farewell to this paradise of peace and health. May I therefore appeal to H. E. to reconsider this point and save Mahableshwar from its awaiting doom?

This is one of several letters of protest against the innovation which we have received. The innovation is most undesirable, especially in the interest of the motor-owning section of visitors themselves who are thereby prevented from deriving benefit from a visit to this charming hill station in the only manner possible, namely, by tramping on its roads. We understand that those in authority have already realized their blunder in permitting motors to run on the Mahableshwar roads and that this experiment on the feelings of the visitors to that hill station will not be repeated next year.

THE VICTIM'S REPLY.

SIR MAURICE HAYWARD'S SPEECH.

"A MASS OF LIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS."

MOSUL CONFERENCE.

OPENING SPEECHES.

FETHI BEY'S HOPE.

LONDON, May 20.

Constantinople.—In the course of his speech at the opening of the Mosul Conference Fethi Bey expressed the hope that a satisfactory settlement would be reached on the important question on which depended the whole structure of the future Anglo-Turkish relations.

Sir Percy Cox replying thanked Fethi Bey for the friendly reception and echoed his wish for a settlement. He reminded the Turkish delegation of the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne with regard to reference of the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations and added that although the British Government envisaged reference of the question to the League, with absolute confidence, such a course would contribute to a markedly lesser degree to produce the atmosphere of cordiality necessary for future Anglo-Turkish relations.—Reuter.

STARTING SUBORDINATE PARLIAMENTS

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

LONDON, May 20.

Arising out of the recent debate on the Scottish Home Rule Bill, Government has decided to establish a Select Committee to enquire into the proposal to establish subordinate parliaments in England, Scotland and Wales.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA AT TARAKESHWAR

MANY VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The situation at Tarkeswar is becoming graver every day. The declaration made by Swami Saccidanand to start Satyagraha supported by meetings held in Calcutta and other places have made the local authorities apprehensive of a serious riot at Tarkeswar. Mr. J. N. Gupta, Commissioner of Police, Burdwan Division, Mr. S. N. Ray, District Magistrate, Mr. H. S. E. Stevens, Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore and the police superintendent with a large police force are now at Tarkeswar keenly watching the situation. As arranged Satyagraha was started at Tarkeswar by Swami Saccidanand little after one o'clock to-day. Four of Swami's volunteers proceeded to the barrier specially put up near the main entrance to Mahant's houst, where a number of police constables under an inspector had been posted. The inspector warned the volunteers not to trespass into a private house. Volunteers disobeyed the police order, crossed the barrier, were arrested and taken to the thana, followed by an excited crowd but there was no disturbance of any kind.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION.

Mr. Anilbaran Ray, M.L.C., Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, met the local officers and discussed the situation with a view to find out if any settlement could be arrived at. The District Magistrate proposed that the matter be referred to arbitration pending which Satyagraha should be called off and the receiver appointed in civil suit by the District Judge should be allowed to discharge his duties. This proposal was not accepted by Swami Saccidananda. Mr. Anilbaran Ray said that they had come to Tarkeswar to watch the situation on behalf of the public, and the Congress Committee would decide their lines of action on 3'st.

Last night when the receiver by order of the District Judge came to take charge of the temple, he was restrained from entering the temple by the Swami and his volunteers. Many volunteers were arrested last night.

The District Magistrate issued orders for the arrest of the Swami on the charge of snatching away the key of the temple.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18522

"A SCHOOL BOY RISING,"

WHY WERE BOYS FLOGGED?

NAIR-O'DWYER CASE.

LONDON, May 19.

Replying to Mr. Charles, Mr. Kitchen said that the priests of the Golden Temple congratulated Gen. Dyer and insisted on his being baptised a Sikh. He had never heard of such a thing before.

With regard to the flogging, Sir W. Schwabe said Lord Morley had tried to reduce the number of offences for which the flogging could be given.

Mr. Justice McCardie remarked that Lord Morley had no practical experience of the administration of Criminal Law.

Mr. Kitchen said, the rising in the Punjab was largely a schoolboy rising. Hundreds of boys poured tins of oil on buildings and set fire to them, while the mob kept behind them. He saw a little schoolboy try to murder an English lady with an iron bar. His father, very respetcable man, asked what he could do with a boy like that. That was one of the boys who were whipped.

Continuing Mr. Kitchen said it was his duty to prepare the Punjab Government case for the Hunter Commission. He found notes quite inaccurate and shorthand writers quite incompetent.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Schwabe, Mr. Kitchen said, the Hunter Commission did not give a true account of his evidence. He reported that it was necessary to strike hard and quickly to save the rural people and above all save Army from the infection. They wanted control and he thought it would be necessary to shoot to get it.

Sir W. Schwabe asked, did he not think Gen. Dyer might interpret that to mean he was free to shoot pretty freely.

Mr. Kitchen replied, "Actual facts surprised me a good deal."

Sir John Maffey said that while Private Secretary to Lord Chelmsford, he saw nothing in the methods of Sir M. O'Dwyer suggesting terrorism towards the people of the Punjab.

The case was adjourned.—Reuter.

THE EVEREST EXPEDITION

LATEST DESPATCH FROM COL. NORTON.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

In his latest despatch from Rongbuk, Glacier Base Camp, writing on April 29, Colonel Norton reports that everything has gone off smoothly. The expedition's organisation is complete and the personnel is fit and ready for the assault on the Everest, having reached the base two days ahead of the date of 1922. The Tibetan officials have been as friendly and hospitable as ever. The formal blessing of the parties by the venerated Lama of Rongbuk had to be postponed owing to the Lama's illness.

AKALI SITUATION.

SARDARS DISAGREE WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 20.

The darbar of Military pensioners which, General Birdwood tried to hold at Tarntarn, ended in a complete fiasco. About four hundred sardars came to meet the General but instead of being lectured to, they remonstrated strongly with the General for the repressive policy of the Government. They frankly gave expression to bitter feelings. The General was much chagrined and left in a hurry. This new move has also failed and the Government must have again come to feel that they can only deal with the Shromani Committee. The split in the committee which led to the resignation of Nationalist members has now been completely healed. The Executive Committee, when it met three days ago, elected to the Working Committee Sardars Amarsingh Jhabbar and Mangal Singh who had previously resigned from the Executive.

RESPONSIBLE FOR A MORAL ASSASSINATION.

MR. HORNIMAN SPEAKS OUT.

We publish below Mr. Horniman's characteristically vigorous and smashing reply to the amazing speech delivered by Sir Maurice Hayward in the Bombay Legislative Council while opposing, on behalf of the Governmnet of Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution for the removal of the ban against Mr. Horniman's return. In the course of the reply Mr. Horniman says: "However it is very distasteful to dwell upon Sir Maurice Hayward's personality or even to have to think at all of such a subject. I would have much preferred to ignore him, just as one would ignore the vulgar abuse of a street urchin, if one were subjected to it. But I owe it to my friends and the public, if not to myself—about which I am honestly less concerned—to deal with the fantastic description he gave of my personal and professional career and the justification he offered for the action of the Government in using the powers in their possession to exclude me from a country where I have as much right really to be as Sir Maurice Hayward, as he will have to learn ultimately".

Mr. Horniman concludes his reply by asking His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson "whose political and public associations have hitherto been in an atmosphere which would not tolerate this vilification of a man who is deprived of the opportunity of defending himself, whether he is prepared to bear the odium of being responsiblo for what is not merely a grave injustice carried out in a way that is repugnant to all the traditions of justice and honour in British public life, but is a moral assassinatiou quite as odious and culpable as the crime of blackmail which has been recently denounced as such by His Majesty's Judges in this country."

I suppose Sir Maurice Hayward's extraordinary speech about me in the Bombay Council has caused me as much disgust as anybody else. It has not, however, surprised me as much as it seems to have surprised some people. I have long since ceased to be surprised at anything that a certain class of official in India may do or say. When I first went to India in 1906 I had accepted the Indian Civil Service at the valuation which they are in the habit of placing upon themselves—a valuation which, unfortunately, is accepted by a large section of their deluded countrymen, as the result of constant reiteration by themselves. But I very quickly learned that there are officials in India, as elsewhere, who have a very low standard of honour in their official dealings, a statement which applies more strongly to the Secretariats in their corporate capacity. Though, therefore, I am disgusted with the indefensible methods of Sir Maurice Hayward I am not very greatly surprised. At the same time, in justice to the general body of officials in India, I am bound to say that I do not think there are many, if any, who could have sunk quite so low, as the senior member of the Bombay Government has done, in bespattering with mud a political opponent of whom he and his colleagues are frankly afraid though there was one, whom I need not name, as everyone will know him, who sank even lower.

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.

The only extent to which Sir Maurice Hayward can be said to be superior to this last-mentioned person is that, at least, he takes upon himself the public odium of behaviour which is so far removed from the accepted standards of gentlemanly conduct in public life. Whether this is due to stupidity or courage I do not know. I have tried to think of the poor man as charitably as possible. And I have tried to persuade myself that it was stupidity that led him into a line of conduct, which by its defiance of the most limited notions of decency in public life, degrades both himself and the Government with which he is associated far more than it could hurt the object of his attack; and by its stupidity, ignorance and lack of substance exposes the rottenness of the official case for my exclusion from India. But I am afraid it is not possible to be so charitable as to suppose that the man is merely stupid. He is stupid, but I am forced to think that he is also wicked. Nobody can suppose that Sir Maurice Hayward or any of his colleagues really believes that the reasons he advanced for the continued exclusion could hold water. Sir Maurice Hayward, realising this, deliberately and wickedly decided to throw aside all pretence of justice and decency and to resort to vulgar abuse, insinuation and mud-throwing—the invariable resource of unscrupulous and unprincipled people who have a bad case to defend. Forced into the open, he has adopted, in his wicked state of desperation, the methods that have been employed secretly in the Secretariats and all the holes and corners, where opportunity offered, during the past five years. To a man of his evident lack of principle this did not require much courage, since he was protected by the privilege conferred upon him as member of the Government and of the Legislative Council.

INDEFENSIBLE.

It is difficult to think that any responsible Minister in any Government or Assembly anywhere else in the civilised world would have been guilty of an action, so mean, despicable and cowardly as to launch an attack of this sort upon a man who, by the very action of Government itself, is prevented from being present in the country to defend himself against this wholesale slander. But it is the chief weakness of the so-called "constitutional" reforms in India that they place in high positions of responsibility officials who have power without responsibility. It is an absolute negation of constitutionalism and democratic principle. It is an awful reflection that a man of Sir Maurice Hayward's mentality and moral deformity, without, apparently, the least regard for the most elementary principles of justice or fairness in dealing with people's lives and liberty, should be able to reach such a position of responsibility and should have actually been for a time a judge of the High Court. But it explains a great deal.

However, it is very distasteful to dwell upon Sir Maurice Hayward's personality, or even to have to think at all of such a subject. I would have much preferred to ignore him, just as one would ignore the vulgar abuse of a street urchin, if one were subjected to it. But I owe it to my friends and the public, if not to myself—about which I am honestly less concerned—to deal with the fantastic description he gave of my personal and professional career, and the justification he offered for the action of the Government in using the powers in their possession to exclude me from a country, where I have as much right really to be as Sir Maurice Hayward, as he will have to learn ultimately.

A MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

I make him and the Government a present of my financial difficulties. They can make as much capital, in their sordid way, out of them as they can. The fact remains that they are nothing whatever to do with the Government, and it is laughable to suppose that they provide a reason for excluding me from India. I need only mention that, if they were an embarrassment before I left India, they have been made

(Continued on next page).

KENYA SETTLERS DENOUNCED.

REV. FRASER'S SERMON.

NAIROBI LEGISLATURE ANGRY

NAIROBI, May 20.

The Legislative Council adjourned yesterday as a protest against the sermon recently dilivered at Westminster Abbey by Rev. A. G. Fraser attacking the settlers in Kenya. The Government members associated themselves with the remarks of the elected members emphasising that Native labour was well treated.—Reuter.

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

SUCCESS OF A NEW PROCESS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, May 20.

New York.—By a new process of electrical transmission the American Telephone and Telegraph Company yesterday successfully sent to New York from Cleveland (Ohio) fifteen photographs in two hours. The pictures, five by seven inches in size, were perfect enough for reproduction in newspapers. —Reuter.

CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURISTS AT ROME.

LONDON, May 20.

Rome.—The Congress of agriculturists in which over three hundred of the world's prominent agriculturists participated concluded here to-day after adopting a proposal to establish an Internation Society of Agricultural Science with headquarters at the International Institute of Agriculture. The President of the Society will be Professor Lipman of the United States and the Secretary-General Professor Hissink of Holland.—Reuter.

LLOYDS BANK CASE.

LONDON, May 20.

Lawson, of Lloyds Bank, reappeared at Bow-street court to-day. The Magistrate said that while he was not expressing any opinion on the merits of the case the depositions disclosed facts obviously calling for an answer and the defendant would be committed to India for trial. The Magistrate added that facts had been presented in an almost unintelligible manner and the real terms of the charge were not stated.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

SIR WILLIAM EDWARD GOSCHEN.

LONDON, May 20.

The death has occurred of Sir William Edward Goschen.—Reuter.

[Sir William Edward Goschen, (P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.) was born in 1847 and educated at Rugby, Oxford. His was a long and notable diplomatic carrer. He was attached practically in all the important British Legations and Embassies in Europe, America and Asia. Attached to Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen's special embassy to Constantinople, 1881; secretary of legation in Pekin 1885; Copenhagen, 1888; Lisbon 1889; secretary of Embassy, Washington, 1893; Petrograd 1894; Minister Plenpotentiary during absence of Ambassador; acted as Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, Lisbon and Washington. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade, 1898-1900; Ambassador Vienna, 1905-8 and Berlin, 1908-14. He was created a Baronet in 1916.]

D'OISY ARRIVES SHANGHAI.

LONDON, May 20.

Shanghai.—D'Oisy has arrived here.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS IN JAPAN.

LONDON, May 20.

Minato (Japan).—The American world fliers have arrived here.—Reuter.

4 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

THE CAWNPORE JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 20.

Mr. Holme, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment to-day in the Bolshevik conspiracy case sentencing all the four accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. It is understood appeals will be preferred in the High Court.

"GROSS ABUSE OF PRIVILEGES"

MR. LANSBURY'S PROTEST

LONDON, May 20.

Replying to Earl Winterton with regard to the Cawnpore Sedition Trial, Mr. Richards re-emphasised that the accused were not being prosecuted merely for holding Communistic views or for carrying on the Communistic propaganda.

Mr. Howard Bury asked, was Mr. Richards aware of the subscription list in defence of these revolutionaries which stood in the name of Mr. Lansbury.

Mr. Lansbury pointed out that the prisoners and others had denied they were guilty of offences for which they were being tried. The prisoners would not be judged guilty until the verdict had been recorded against them. He declared it was a gross abuse of the privileges of the House of Commons to interfere before the trial.

Col. Yate asked with regard to the subscriptions by Communists had Mr. Richards any evidence showing that the conspiracy had been engineered from England.

Mr. Richards was understood to say no. Mr. Richards promised to convey to Lord Olivier the suggestion of Earl Winterton that the facts of the case and the suggestion of Mr. Lansbury that the whole evidence given at the trial should be tabled.—Reuter.

SUMMARY OF THE JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 20.

The following is the amplified summary of the judgment delivered to-day by Mr. H. E. Holme, Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, in the Bolshevik Conspiracy case:—(1) Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta whose name is said to be Nalini Kumar Gupta, (2) Shaukat Usmani, (3) Muzaffar Ahmed, (4) Shripat Amrit Dange are charged with conspiring to wage war against the King-Emperor inasmuch as they conspired to deprie the King-Emperor of his sovereignty of British India by means of a violent revolution. It is alleged that there exists in Europe revolutionary organisations known as the Communist International, that a section of it has for its object the formation of affiliated organisations in the East, that this section determined to establish a branch in India under one calling himself Mahendra Nath Roy (his real name being Narendra Nath Bhattacharya), that M. N. Roy and accused communicated with each other and entered into a conspiracy to establish a branch in India, that the party was guided, supported and financed by the Third Communist International through M. N. Roy, and that illeal and revolution activities were to be masked and forwarded by ostensibly legal associations. All the accused deny the charge and profess they do not hold views attributed to them. Dange admits that he corresponded but merely to get material for his studies and journalism. The other accused deny all knowledge of or responsibility for correspondence. The accused did not examine any defence witness. The evidence for prosecution consists mainly of letters and papers intercepted by the C. I. D. The point of determination is whether any, and if so which, of the accused conspired to deprive the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India. The Judge considers it proved beyond doubt that there was such a conspiracy and all the four accused were members of that conspiracy. Answering the contention that most of the documents produced have not been connected with the accused, the judgment says that certain documents have by entirely convincing evidence been proved to have found on Usmani's person when arrested. Roy's letter from Berlin beginning "Dear Usmani" shows clearly that Usmani was one of the five chief agents of Roy in India and that Usmani was being financed by Roy and was spreading revolutionary propaganda and carrying out his orders regarding building up of national revolutionary organisation. Mr. Brewster has proved the handwriting. And his evidence has not been shaken or rebattered by cross-examination.

THE DEFENCE CONTENTION.

With reference to the defence contention that expert evidence is inadmissible, and that Roy's handwriting and signature should have been proved by some person acquainted with his handwriting, and that comparison cannot be allowed with writings not proved or admitted, and farther their astounding contention that no contention shoould be made by an expert except in the presence of the person whose writing is being compared, the Judge says he is not bound to take cognizance of the rulings which have not been reproduced in authorized reports. Mr. Holme does not agree with the defence contentions and reads section in the Evidence Act in the light of interpretation put on them by the defence. The Evidence Act obviously provides special means of proving signatures or handwriting and does not exclude other kind of proof.

(Message in complete).

"AGAINST CHRISTIAN MORALS."

CLASS AREAS BILL CONDEMNED.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The following statement has been sent to South Africa by the executive committee of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon. It is signed by the Metropolitan of India (chairman) and Rev. D. Paton, secretary of the Council.—

We wish in the name of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon to ask the leaders of the different branches of Church in South Africa and of the missionary societies to make effectual protest against the Class Areas Bill recently brought forward by the Union Government. The whole question of the place of the Indians in the Dominions and the Crown Colonies of the Empire is being anxiously watched by men of all parties in India and there is no doubt that the proposals now made by the South African Government are universally regarded in India as unjust. There are three points which we feel it necessary to urge—first is that the bill appears to be a breach of agreement made in 1914 between General Smuts and Mr Gandhi with the support of both the Imperial and the Indian Governments. As a result of these negotiations the claim that Indian immigration into the Union, should be continued was abandoned and in turn the Union Government undertook that the laws of the land should be administered towards the Indians in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights. This has been interpreted not only by private Indian opinion but also by the Government of India to mean that no new law should be passed imposing fresh restriction on Indians and it is difficult to see what else the undertaking could mean. It is conceivable that circumstances might arise which would render desirable the revision of this agreement but such a revision could honourably be undertaken only with the assent of the other party to the negotiations, namely, India.

GHETTO SYSTEM.

Secondly, compulsory segregation which the Class Areas Bill proposes will necessarily mean growth wherever it is enforced of what is nothing else but the Ghetto system. A leading European newspaper in India remarks with truth that segregation of the community which has no political power will always mean Ghetto conditions. We are informed by those who have seen them that the conditions in Indian settlements in the Transvaal are a disgrace to civilisation. If, as we assume it is the case, the reason put forward for segregation is the inferiority of social conditions or habits of the bulk of the Indian population the creation of Ghettos is the worst possible way to deal with such a situation. The only right method is to improve the environments and conditions under which people live rather than by driving them into the Ghetto to make their degradation certain. If the segregation system is extended, either there will be extension of Indian ghettos or else, the Indian community will seek repatriation in despair. We recognise that the Bill as it stands does not at the least in form affect the existing rights of the individuals but it is manifestly no defence of injustice to posterity that the present generation is not affected.

APPEAL TO SOUTH AFRICAN CHRISTIANS.

Thirdly (and here we are confident that we can count on the unanimous support of the South African Christians). The entire system proposed in this Bill is an offence against Christian morals and Christian justice. We are informed that exemptions already promised leave the Indian community, a predominantly non-Christian community, as an object against which the Bill is directed. In other words signal injustice will be done by a Christian government to the representatives within its bounds of non-Christian civilization at a time when in all parts of the world the power of the Christain moral standard to dominate the actions of the Christians of the white races in their contact with the races of Asia and Africa is being widely questioned and nowhere more than in India. We earnestly hope that this fresh instance will not be added to count against the Governments of the white peoples and that the full force of Christian sentiments and action in South Africa will be thrown against the Bill. We appeal in the name of Christian forces in India to the Christian forces in South Africa and beg them in the name of the cause to which we are all alike pledged to strive against this threatened injustice.

GANDHI-DAS CONFERENCE.

We have received from the Associated Press a telegram from its Simla correspondent purporting to give a hearsay forecast of the result of the consultations now proceeding between Mahatma Gandhi and Deshbandhu Das. As an authoritative statement to the Press is to be issued from Juhu in a day or two we have considered it inadvisable to give publication to unauthorised statements.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, May 20.

Vienna.—In the Davis Cup contests here Switzerland beat Austria by three matches to nine.—Reuter.

WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

"REORGANISE THE CONGRESS."

MR. S. IYENGAR'S SPEECH AT MANNARGUDI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 19.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar in the course of his presidential address at the Tanjore District Conference at Mannargudi yesterday said that judged from the tests of organisation, the Congress organisation and programme have proved defective. Speaking of India's fitness for Swaraj, the President said that the machinery of Government was already here and only a directing brain and voice were needed which could be supplied by Indians and that the conditions in India were favourable to the immediate attainment of Swaraj.

On the question of national demand, he said that nothing short of the fullest and most complete Dominion self-Government will be agreed to, and that any reservation in the matter of appointment to the services, in control of the army and navy, and in political relations with the Indian States or foreign relations with other countries would deprive the Indian Swaraj Government of financial, administrative and political control of vital departments and of the psychological control over most people.

Regarding the work before the country, the President said that while he was in full agreement with the constructive programme, experience showed that the work in that direction alone was not sufficient to secure Swaraj. The immediate task was the capture of all local bodies. In the matter of the capture of local bodies there ought not to be any difference of opinion amongst Congressmen and Mr. Gandhi himself set his seal on the idea of turning to work in the Legislative Councils and the Assembly. Mr. Iyengar urged that the method of obstruction, unless the Swaraiya Party adopted and persisted in the policy of total and uniform obstruction which was differentiated from parliamentary opposition of even the most militant type at all times and in all circumstances till full Dominion status was secured, no real surrender could be expected. Parliamentary opposition was nothing but political cooperation with the existing system of Government, and Mr. Iyengar welcomed the old system of boycott of elections in preference to parliamentary opposition.

For propaganda work of the Congress, Mr. Iyengar suggested the formation of pedestrian jathas and organisation of a national festival. Finally he urged the organisation of the Congress and suggested a scheme for the same.

MADRAS M.L.C'S GAGGED

A DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER'S FIAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 19.

The Deputy Magistrate of Mannargudy has issued orders to Mr. Marudavanam Pillay, M.L.C., and Mr. Pantulu Iyer, M.L.C., joint secretaries, District Mirasdars' Association, two secretaries of the Tanjore District Political Conference and Mr. K. Santanam, prohibiting all of them from attending or participating in either the Mirasdars' conference or the political conference held at Mannargudy on Sunday and to-day, and also any other meeting held with the object of inciting people to refuse payment of lawful taxes due to Government. The period of the order extends to one month from the date of service.

Yesterday, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C. who addressed the Mirasdars exhorting them to make up their minds not to pay taxes except under compulsion of auction, was also served with the gagging order just after his address.

NABHA TRIAL.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NABHA, May 19.

Sir prosecution witnesses were examined in the Nabha Trial before Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath. The crown was represented by the State advocate, Dewan Durga Prashad and the accused were undefended. All the six witnesses corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses in various respects. Imam Din, one of the prosecution witnesses deposed to having received a shot in his thigh. Archan Singh, a native of Jaito village disposed that a bullet struck the panel of the door of his house and pierced it.

Sardar Gurdial Singh, Assistant Administrator, who was an important witness, was also examined to-day on behalf of the prosecution. He traced, in detail the history of the Gangasar Durdwara agitation. Being examined minutely on the question of Akhand path interruption he deposed that there was not a moments interruption in the reading of the holy Granth Sahib. All that happened was that one night a gang of Akalis of the surrounding villages attacked the Nabha Police and military on duty near the Gurudwara and roughly handled them. He, in the interests of peace and safety, ordered the evacuation of the Gurdwara where the Akalis were staying and when the Akhand Path was going on he himself supervised the evacuation which was carried out without any molestation. Before all the Akalis left the Gurudwara they said their Agdasa (last prayer) in which they did not make the slightest mention of any break in the Akhand Path. It was, he said, in fact an after thought to make such an allegation to provide a peg to hang the agitation upon. He said he as a Sikh could not have tolerated any break in the Akhand Path, much less should he have been guilty of it.

THE VICTIMS REPLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

infinitely more so by my arbitrary deportation and exclusion, combined with the peculiar ease with which certain creditors are able to go to the High Court, in my absence, and obtain decrees of which I know nothing until months after. As an example I may mention a case in which the summons was served by advertisement in the "Times of India", a paper which it is obvious I am not likely to read in England. I knew nothing about it, the decree was obtained and I was confronted with the *fait accompli* some time afterwards. My address was easily ascertainable in England, there was the "Bombay Chronicle" as a certain means of notification, if it was necessary to use a public newspaper.

THE PART OF THE C. I. D.

That such an improper method of procedure should be employed in the Bombay High Court is a matter of public interest. Otherwise I should not have mentioned it. But, for the rest, my financial difficulties are my own affair. They concern nobody but myself and my creditors, and I decline to discuss them with anybody else, until the time comes when they have to be considered in relation to the claim for compensation which will inevitably be presented to the Government one of these days. Sir Maurice Hayward's reference to them is a characteristic piece of insolence. The statement that warrants for my arrest for debt were issued in Calcutta while I was there is absolutely untrue. That such were issued in Bombay is true. If the secret history of the part played by the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department in these matters could be written I am sure it would be most illuminating. That is all I have to say about the reference in Sir Maurice Hayward's speech to my financial troubles, except that they had no relation to any inability to "live upon my pay." I have frequently taken upon myself responsibilities which I felt better able to bear than other people less strongly equipped to bear misfortunes than myself and I daresay I shall continue to do so when I have the opportunity. But it is entirely my affair, and if Sir Maurice Hayward or anyone else thinks it can be brought relevantly into a discussion of the merits of the action of Government in refusing me a passport he is greatly mistaken, whatever effect he may have thought in his unpleasant mind, it might have in a discussion on the resolution calling for my return in the Bombay Council.

I will deal as briefly as possible with other matters which were most improperly introduced by the Home Member touching my personal affairs. The sort of society which, as he alleges, shunned me, was never sought by me and is never likely to be. I could write a great deal about the strenuous efforts to draw me into certain social circles during my early career in Bombay and the repeated efforts to make me a "Government House" man, which lasted till quite a late period, but it is all irrelevant. It is interesting enough to write about on some other appropriate occasion, but it has nothing to do with my right as a British subject and a person whose presence is desired by the Indian people to enter and reside in British India.

FANTASTIC GOSSIP.

I have nothing to regret in my professional career in Calcutta. I do not know where Sir Maurice Hayward got his gossip from. It is quite fantastic. I left the staff of the "Statesman", after a connection of seven years, by my own wish and I resisted very strong efforts on the part of the proprietors, for whom I had and still have very high regard, to get to me to remain. I was entertained on my departure by a representative gathering of European and Indian journalists, and was the recipient of innumerable expressions of regret at the severance of my connection with Calcutta from people of all classes, both European and Indian. My journalistic prestige in Calcutta, as in Bombay, is something which Sir Maurice Hayward cannot belittle even with his capacity for malicious slander and insinuation.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH SIR PHEROZESHAH.

Sir Maurice Hayward has had the audacity to say that I was threatened with dismissal by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. This, like many other statements he has made is an absolute lie. My relations with Sir Pherozeshah were never strained at any time. They were always of the most cordial and even affectionate nature. He treated me with absolute trust and confidence in every respect and we never had a single serious difference of opinion. As to the suggestion that I took part in politics only after the removal by death of Sir Pherozeshah's "restraining influence", nothing could be more silly and untrue. I took a public part in politics in my individual capacity, apart from my work as Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," at the earnest solicitation of Sir Pherozeshah, backed up by Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Sir Pherozeshah and I were always in complete agreement as to the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle." It was founded to support the policy of the Indian National Congress, in particular, and the cause of Indian Nationalism in general. During my Editorship, as now, those were the two main guiding principles of its policy. I do not know what would have been Sir Pherozeshah's attitude towards subsequent developments that occurred in the Congress, and I do not propose to speculate. But I am quite sure that, as far as the "Chronicle" itself is concerned, the conduct of the Board of Directors subsequent to his death, especially at the time of my resignation, in 1917, would never have been approved or tolerated by him.

A DISGRACEFUL LIE.

Sir Maurice Hayward's fantastic account of my disagreements with the Board, which again are no affair of his or the Government, bears little relation to the facts. It is untrue that my resignation had anything to do with financial matters, as he says in one part of his speech—though in an earlier part he says I resigned because I was "told to moderate my expressions." The reasons for my resignation were truly set forth in the article which was published in the paper on my departure. That I organised a strike and was responsible for damage to the machinery is a disgraceful lie. I have no remedy against Sir Maurice Hayward for the publication of this monstrous falsehood. I can only frankly call him a liar and ask him to produce the evidence on which he bases this statement. I made no effort to bring the staff out with me when I resigned. I expressly urged them to a contrary course of conduct. But, when I found that they had followed me out I gave them all the support that I considered myself morally bound to do, in seeing that they suffered in no way on account of an action which was performed in loyalty to myself and the principle for which I was standing.

"LEGITIMATE REASONS."

I come to the more legitimate reasons put forward for my deportation and exclusion by the Home Member, if anything in this illegitimate business can be so described—at any rate, the reasons which, at least, have public character in regard to matters in which the Government have a legitimate concern. For the first time a definite charge is made that the disturbances in Gujerat and the excitement in Bombay which followed, and were directly caused by the arrest of Mahatmaji, were provoked by articles in the "Bombay Chronicle." That will not hold water. The matter was investigated by the Hunter Committee and I can find nothing in the report of that Committee to justify such a statement. It has never been suggested. Sir Maurice Hayward makes the same blunder in his efforts to connect my deportation with the disturbances in Gujerat and the mild excitement which occurred in Bombay, as Mr. Montagu did in the House of Commons. There was no question of "restoring peace in Bombay" at the time because Bombay was quite peaceful and as for the disturbances in Bombay, order had been restored there some time before. As to the articles which had appeared during the preceding months in the "Bombay Chronicle" I am open to any enquiry in regard to them. I decline to discuss them or anything in relation to them, unless I am given a proper trial or enquiry and I am quite prepared to abide by the result of any impartial enquiry publicly conducted in legitimate form—a criminal trial for preference. If they have a case, why do they not produce it and let us see what it is? I am not afraid. It is Sir Maurice Hayward and his colleagues who appear to be afraid of an open enquiry, for the spurious excuses put forward for not having launched a prosecution are not to be taken seriously.

"SIDE-ISSUES."

There were no "violent writings" in the "Bombay Chronicle." If the paper was full of "vicious misrepresentations," as Sir Maurice Hayward asserts, why does he not quote even one of them, instead of producing as examples instances which he describes himself as "side-issues" which have already been disposed of? These "side-issues" were made the gravamen of the justification for my deportation by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons. That was because Mr. Montagu knew that the "violent writings" of which Sir Maurice Hayward speaks, would carry no weight as a justification for my deportation with the British public. But, even in quoting the "side issues," Sir Maurice Hayward repeats statements that have been shown to be untrue. It is not true that the Government communique denying the use of soft-nosed bullets was not published in the "Bombay Chronicle". It was published. The story of the free distribution to the troops at Deolali is untrue. It is a charge that was even abandoned by Mr. Montagu but Sir Maurice Hayward unscrupulously repeats it.

As for "personal attacks on H. M's officers," I can confidently say that no officer of Government was ever attacked in the "Bombay Chronicle" during my control of the paper, except in so far as his personal conduct as an official justified criticism or condemnation. I challenge Sir Maurice Hayward or anyone else to produce a single instance, in which it could be said that any officer of Government was attacked in his personal character, except in such respect as I have mentioned. Are we to be told that officers of Government are to be immune from such criticism? But what a complaint to come from the mouth of a man who is at the same time indulging in the most vicious and dishonest personal attack on a man to whom he refuses the opportunity of defending himself!

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

I am at least glad that at last, in this matter, I have the Government of Bombay in the open. I do not propose to discuss, for the moment, Sir Maurice Hayward's amazing contentions as to the reasons for which the Passport Act is in operation. There will be opportunities of a more important kind for doing this. They raise—ludicrous though they be—a constitutional issue of the highest importance, which will have to be settled by a greater authority than the Government of Bombay, or even the Secretary of State. But, at least, we have the case of the Government of Bombay on the table,—without the evidence, it is true, but still a case, and, I suppose, the best they can put forward. Not only Sir Maurice Hayward but His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and all his colleagues are responsible for it. I conclude, therefore, by stating for their benefit that it is a mass of lies and misrepresentations, whether it be relevant or irrelevant. And I ask Sir Leslie Wilson, whose political and public associations have hitherto been in an atmosphere which would not tolerate this vilification of a man who is deprived of the opportunity of defending himself, whether he is prepared to bear the odium of being responsible for what is not merely a grave injustice, carried out in a way that is repugnant to all the traditions of justice and honour in British public life, but is a moral assassination quite as odius and culpable as the crime of blackmail which has been recently denounced as such by His Majesty's judges in this country?

B. G. HORNIMAN.

GANDHI-SWARAJIST CONFERENCE.

A LOCAL NEWSPAPER OVERSHOOTS THE MARK.

PT. MOTILAL INTERVIEWED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 20.

Speculation regarding the outcome of the Gandhi-Swarajist Conference is discouraged by Pandit Motilal Nehru who is also opposed to the proposal to get the Indian Steel Industry nationalised.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is now engaged in company with Mr. C. R. Das in consulting with Mr. Gandhi on the question of Council entry gave an interview to an Associated Press representative this afternoon.

Questioned regarding the forecast by a Bombay newspaper on the Gandhi-Swarajist Conference now going on at Juhu, Pandit Motilal Nehru replied:—

"I must commend the journalistic enterprise of the paper. But all such enterprises are attended with risks, not the least of which is the liability to overshoot the mark. In this instance, however, the forecast by the paper goes far beyond, and indulges in, what are known as terminological inexactitudes. The flaring head-lines and the opening part of the story purporting to be a quotation from Mahatma Gandhi are pure inventions. The only truth is that Mahatma Gandhi has given us a statement of his views in writing, and we are considering it. Beyond this, I am not, at present, free to make any communication to the press, but I may say that both Mahatma Gandhi's and our statements will be simultaneously handed over to the Associated Press for publication, either to-morrow or the day after."

"The delay is partly due" added the Pandit, "to the fact that Monday was a day of silence with Mahatma Gandhi."

On his attention being drawn to a statement by Lala Lajpat Rai as reported in a special cable to another Bombay paper wherein Lalaji says that Mr. Gandhi will shortly issue a manifesto against Council entry by Congressman, Pandit Nehru said:

"I do not know what particular document Lalaji is referring to as Mahatma Gandhi's "forthcoming manifesto", because the statement I have referred to above was not ready till the day before yesterday. He is probably referring to some earlier communication from Mahatma Gandhi, in which he had expressed the view already published in "Young India" to the effect that he saw no reason to alter his original programme which, as we all know, is opposed to entry into the Provincial Councils or the Legislative Assembly. That Mahatma Gandhi does not believe in entering these bodies is an open secret known to the man in the street; and Lalaji has said nothing further."

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

To a question as to what he thought of the Indian Tariff Board's report, Pandit Motilal Nehru said:—

"It is well-known that the Indian National Congress has been committed to a protectionist policy for years past. And, Mahatma Gandhi has recently declared himself to be a protectionist in no uncertain terms. My views are substantially the same as Mahatma Gandhi's. The only question we have to consider are:—

(1) "Whether the protection proposed is adequate; and (2) whether it is necessary to safeguard the interests of labour and those of the consumer by supplementary provisions.

"These questions are now receiving our attention."

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY.

Referring to Mr. V. J. Patel's interview where Mr. Patel had expressed the opinion that the Indian Steel Industry should be nationalised, Pandit Motilal Nehru was asked if Mr. Patel's view correctly represented the general opinion of the Swarajya Party.

Panditji replied:—"I cannot say. I take it that Mr. Patel has expressed his individual views. They have not been discussed at our party meeting and until this is done, it is impossible to say what support those views are likely to get. Speaking for myself, I entirely disagree with the main proposal which Mr. Patel has put in the alternative form. He says:—"Either nationalise the Steel Industry, or give it full protection subject to the condition that in case the Company make profits in excess of 5 per cent if any is to go to the Government."

"I should have thought," continued Pandit Motilal, "that before you talk of nationalising any industry you have to nationalise the Government itself. There is little difference between running an industry through a foreign Government and handing it over to a foreign company. In either case, the bulk of the profits goes out of the country. We know that the so-called nationalisation of Railways is not an unmixed blessing. As for the alternative suggestion, it does not seem to me to be a business proposition and I cannot see how the arrangement is to be carried into effect. One part of it comes within the province of the Legislature and the other is a matter of contract between the company and the Government. We are yet far away from legislation of a socialist nature which the suggestion implies."

A BASELESS RUMOUR.

As the interviewer was taking leave of Pandit Nehru, the latter stopped him and said:—

"I just wish to refer to something about another matter in connection with the Tariff Bill which will perhaps interest the public. There is, I am told, a persistent rumour in some quarters that the Tatas have given a large sum of money variously estimated from 2 to 3 lacs to the Swarajya Party with a view to gain their support to the Tariff Board's Report in the Assembly. I wish they had done so, but to my utter disappointment they are far too shrewd to pay for what they know is coming to them as a free gift. Holding the views we are known to hold, I do not see how we could oppose protection to a premier industry. As a matter of fact, we have not raised a penny in Bombay, nor have we appealed to any section of the public for subscription to party funds, but are shortly going to do so. The rumour I have referred to will not in the least affect that appeal, and the Tatas will be among the first to be publicly invited to contribute to our funds, and I trust no silly rumours will come in the way of a generous response from any of the commercial magnates of Bombay if they agree in the economic programme we are going to adopt. It is evident that political parties subsist entirely on subscriptions from the public for whose sole benefit they exist. It would be absurd for us to hesitate to approach any section of the public on the ground that it is likely to benefit by our activities."

The interview then concluded.

FIGHT TO FINISH.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 19.

Mr. M. V. Subramania Aiyer, District Magistrate served the following orders on Saturday on Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, a prominent leader from Tamil Nadu now at Vaikom: "Proceedings under Section 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As from report received and enquiries made of the speeches and other activities of Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker of Erode in connection with the Satyagraha movement at Vaikom it is found that his further entry into or stay at Vaikom or other places near it is likely to lead to riot or affray, I hereby order that the said Ramaswamy Naicker shall not enter into and stay in any part of this Kottayam District. (Sd.) M. V. Subramania Aiyer, District Magistrate.

Mr. Naicker has replied as follows to the District Magistrate: "I have your order. I regret I cannot obey it. It reminds me of the British Indian Government. The primary condition for the success of any Satyagraha is non-violence, peace and good-will. It is, therefore, just to prevent violence, riot or affray that I came, stayed and worked in Vaikom. I am convinced that this is clear to you from my speeches and activities. I am also convinced that your order is intended to prevent me from my peaceful activities and then to kill the movement in a calculated manner. So I feel bound to disobey the order."

Mr. Naicker returned to Vaikom and this is the third order served on him, the first two being orders prohibiting him from delivering public speeches in Trivandrum and Quilon Districts. At the requests of the Untouchability Committee he agreed to obey these two orders, but the present one is of a novel nature which he feels he cannot but disobey. Mrs. Naicker received the news of the exterminent order on her husband calmly and cheerfully and she urged her husband that the only course left for him was to disobey the same. Her example has afforded great encouragement to her other sisters who have resolved to submit to the same fate cheerfully if their husbands are treated likewise hereafter Mr. Naicker is now awaiting his arrest at any moment.

MANIFESTO OF S. P. O.

The Satyagraha Publicity Officer in a manifesto just issued says that Government are now anxious to see that all leaders are either arrested, gagged or externed so that the movement might perish for want of proper leadership. The manifesto says nothing can be more ridiculous than such a belief on the part of Government.

Volunteers are marching on to various picquets daily as usual and special mention may be made of two policemen accompanying them in turn while the volunteers march in procession to relieve those on duty. This gratuitous help is given by the authorities in order that the volunteers may not be harassed or beaten by townsmen. Satyagrahis who have been endeavouring to win over even the ignorant among orthodox oppositionists by the spirit of love and forbearance cannot but feel sorry. The manifesto says that the presence of policemen in their midst handicaps their position as Satyagrahis.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

A message just received from Bombay from the deputation consisting of Mr. Madhavan Nair and Kuroor Nilakantan Nambudiripad says: "Mahatmaji particular Congress must fight to the finish with the help of the Madras Presidency. Interview continuing."

Mr. Naicker addressed a crowded meeting at Vaikom on Saturday evening when he explained that those who have been acquainted with his activities would be convinced of the wickedness involved in the exterminent order, that the District Magistrate made a false allegation though Government officers were daily present at their meetings and were hourly witnesses of their activities. He felt sure, he said, that all those who interfered in any way with the selfish interests of Government and their whims would have their turn like him. He then exhorted the gathering not to resort to violence and said that his disobedience would not affect Satyagraha adversely, but only help it. Satyagrahis desired the freedom of their brethren and their country, they desired, he added, to save themselves from the dishonour of their Rajahs being puppets in British hands. In spite of the arrests he was sure the movement would go on if they carried on the campaign on peaceful lines. In conclusion he appealed to them to keep their temper and to show goodwill towards officials and all communities.

ANOTHER ORDER SERVED ON DR. NAIDU.

Dr. M. Emperumal Naidu arrived at Vaikom yesterday. Among other visitors is Mr. Chakravarthi Aivengar, a Congress worker, from Kumbakonam District.

The Magistrate of Trivandrum has served another order on Dr. Emperumal Naidu of Nagercoil extending the period of prohibition until further orders.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

ELECTIONS AND AFTER.

VATICAN AND FASCISM.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

ROME, April 27.

I have piously refrained from sending your readers any glowing account of the huge majority secured by Signor Mussolini for his electoral list of nationalist candidates. Not that his triumph can be justly disparaged; not that it is not in fact a triumph for his policy of the last eighteen months—but because the Fascista State does not endow elected representatives with any too great a halo. Fascism is realistic. The people of Italy are not ripe for a purely Fascista system of Government. They are unacquainted with Geo ges Sorel. Vilfredo Pareto, Nietzsche and Bobineau. Therefore Fascism will wait yet a while. The new Chamber will pave the way to the restriction of power of Parliamentarism in Italian politics.

It is conceivable that the new Chamber may even commit hara-kiri in order to call the attention of the people to the fact that Parliamentarism is not an absolute necessity of good Government.

Signor Mussolini, and those of his followers who are conscious of what Fascism means, know that politics are but a necessary evil, that honest politicians are scarce, and truly intelligent politicians even scarcer, that the best governed nation is the least governed one, and that most of the men who have been leaders of democracies have merely preyed upon the body politic. Disinterested leaders have existed, but even they have had time-servers among their retinue. Why then should Mussolini have any great regard for Parliamentary methods and for the representative system in vogue during our days? The assumption, that the parliamentary system can remedy any evil being got rid of, the Fascisti nevertheless retain the system, but they use it for what it is worth, and in the cold light of bare facts. The new Chamber will be useful to air projects and discuss ways and means, but it will not be the all-important body that some elected members may think.

The new Italian Chamber will of a certainty be a secondary organism of the Fascista State.

The march on Rome by the Fascisti was more than a cabinet crisis. It was not the indication that a new set of politicians had replaced an old one, but that there existed a minority sufficiently courageous to seize power in Italy, and reform the system of Government. Days will come when mediocrity will reassert itself. Fascism is a regime of exception, and even the Fascisti know that it cannot endure for ever. For the present, they will continue to strive towards the unification of Italy and the betterment of the conditions of all classes of the nation, in their own way. While they have a Mussolini to lead them, they intend to make the most of their opportunity. Our judgment of their methods is likely to be revised by history. At all events, the student of world politics can but enumerate facts, without passing formal sentence.

HOW ITALY VOTED.

Since most people are still thinking in pre-war terms of votes, of majority, and of the so-called will of the people, it is interesting to remark that the official Fascista lists in the fifteen electoral circonscriptions of Italy obtained 65.25 per cent of the total valid votes cast by Italians. The great surprice was Sicily which gave an overwhelming majority of 71.4 per cent. The abstainers were much fewer than had been predicted. It seems as if the peasants and the small farmers of Italy had been anxious to demonstrate there blind faith in Mussolini. They do not always understand his attitude and that of all his followers, but they feel in their perhaps primitive minds that his great force, his fortune, and his disinterestedness deserve a chance. They have now given it to him.

A curious fact must be brought forward. It is that the opposition had protested against the new electoral law which, they claimed, unduly favoured the majority in power. Now the results of the vote studied in details show that the 4.693.690 electors who voted for Mussolini and his lists would have, under the old law, returned a much larger number of Fascisti deputies. It is true that 374 Fascisti and allied leaders enter the new Chamber, but the previous system of apportioning the votes would have given Fascism almost 400 seats. The Popolars, or Professional Catholics, will have a representation of 39 instead of 106, and the Liberal Democrats 31 instead of 119.

The three socialists groups together had 135 seats and have now 65, the Unified Socialists losing heavily, and the Communists gaining.

As to the manner in which the elections took place, there is very little to say. Disorders and provocations by unruly elements were less marked and less numerous than at previous voting. The issue was so clearly defined that it was impossible to be neutral. A voter had to be for or against Fascism. The enthusiastic communists whom the Russian episode have left unconvinced of the futility of their ideals, inspired a few youthful partisans to deeds of violence. But the Fascisti kept calm and orderly, despite local, spasmodic, provocations. Several were killed, however, in the course of the electoral period, and a few of their friends lost their heads and retaliated.

Of bribery and corruption there was apparently no sign. Intimidation, where it occurred, was not countenanced by those in power who knew Signor Mussolini's intentions. And if enemies of Fascism can find any solace in the fact that the workers of Milan gave a heavy vote to the Communist candidates, or in the small amount of votes in the so-called new Italian Provinces, they are welcome to their discovery.

The enthusiasm with which Mussolini was greeted on his triumphal return in motor-car from Milan, his home, to Rome, when he was several times compelled to stop even in the smallest places, to address the people and receive their adoring congratulations, will linger for many years in the memory of those who witnessed it.

Whether we like it or not, the Italian Duce is truly the hero, the leader and the master of the great majority of Italians. No statesman in the world enjoys his popularity with all classes. None is more blindly obeyed and trusted. Why, then, continue to prattle of tyranny?

THE NEW POSITION.

As the result of the elections, the world leaders find a very clear situation in Italy. The Government of Mussolini rests upon the will of the people, openly expressed; the Fascista regime is placed on a firmer basis, and all actions and intentions of its chief are therefore to be considered as the intentions and actions of the Italian people. This should be a help to all statesmen, for what Mussolini does and thinks is easily interpreted.

The unreconciled opposition has adopted a new policy. They concede the Fascista victory, without trying to belittle it, but they begin to pose as gentle and meek advisers of the Fascista State, for its own good, their favourite argument being that, since the nation is with Mussolini, he does not need to retain the organism which he created to obtain power. "Why keep the National Militia, why retain organized Fascisti in every town and village? Are not the Italian people with you?"

Such is the gist of their argument. No true friend of Italy could wish to see their dream realised. The National Militia may be assigned to other tasks than giving chase to political opponents but will also be strengthened. The Fascista Party will be better co-ordinated than ever, and an intensive propaganda among its ranks will help every man to realise the difficulties of working out a constructive programme.

VATICAN AND FASCISM.

The result of the elections does not mean an easy time for the new leaders of Italy. Many problems confront them abroad and at home. Their ready and sincere support of the plan of the Experts with regard to German reparations, and their friendly relations with Jugo-Slavia are assets. But liabilities are not absent.

It was to be expected that the Cardinal Secretary of State of Italy Gasparri, could not see the Catholic Party practically annihilated, without a display of feeling. In certain Italian circles, it is said that the Pope is in favour of allowing all possible latitude to Fascism while his Secretary of State is opposed to its development, and mistrustful of the intentions of Mussolini Be that as it may, there was an incident which the political opposition seized with delight as a weapon against the Government.

Cardinal Gasparri wrote in the name of the Pontiff, two public letters, one moderate enough, and the other sensibly stronger, concerning abuses committed against Catholics and Catholic institutions by private persons. A sum of money was publicly awarded by the Pope for repairs and reparations thus caused by unruly elements.

The tone of the second letter especially shows that Cardinal Gasparri does not see without anxiety the debacle of a party upon which he has placed so many hopes in the course of the last ten years.

This incident, violently taken up by many Fascisti newspapers, as a veiled insult to the Fascista State, will not help the Italian Government in its dealings with the Vatican. The Fascista papers retorted that not only members of the Catholic Church, but many Fascisti also were killed, abused and ill-treated during the same period, and that the police, although efficient, cannot be everywhere at the same time.

The year 1925 is to be Anno Santo, when the first Council since 1870 will gather in Rome all bishops. Abbotts, Archbishops and Cardinals. Since it is probable that the most important question of the relations of the Pope with Italy and other countries, will be thoroughly aired, the Government is anxious to propitiate the Italian clergy, for much will depend upon the decision of the Council. Optimists prophesy that the Pope will be enabled to accept the loss of his temporal power by a favourable vote of his advisers. The others reply that this is unlikely, and that the position taken by the Church has been too definite since 1870 to permit of a compromise. It is probable that a complete change in the Vatican would help Mussolini. But his power ends at the portals of that ancient Palace.

ROME AS A CENTRE OF CULTURE.

Those Italians who do not understand Fascism—and there are quite a few of them, even among those who hold the party pass—use but two arguments against this new regime. They do not deny the fact that Fascism has saved Italy from anarchy, and probably contributed very largely to the maintenance of objectivity in the world politics of all Europe. But they object that this has been achieved at the cost of liberty, to the great damage of democracy and of culture.

Democracy can easily become a fetish in the eyes of men. There are only five systems of Government: Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, Hierarchy and Democracy. All are good, and all are bad, and all have been tried and failed or succeeded—according to the circumstances, periods and available leaders.

Why the democratic system should be conceded more righteous than others is explainable by the fact that it had never been fairly tried, and perhaps could not be fairly tried. Democracy is only possible when a nation has reached a high and even level of culture.

It is quite true that the first Fascisti did not make themselves conspicuous by a display of culture. Had they been a group of college professors instead of young men who had been through the war, they would be all dead now, and their ideals would not be realized. They were fighting men and their leader a fighting man. But they were not without culture for all that.

Mussolini began his life as a writer, translating Heine in Italian, writing the life of John Huss and perpetrating even verses and novels. Many of his followers were like him in this respect.

I fancy that Fascism will do more for culture than certain democratic countries which I must refrain from mentioning. For Fascism is a driving force, and culture is a maiden not to be wooed by soft looks. Even the acquiring of knowledge must be organized in a nation. And culture is not any kind of knowledge. It implies assimilated knowledge mellowed by the suffering of life, the understanding of the relativity of things, and the toleration of points of view totally different from our own. Culture, I should add, has been so far an end unto itself.

For some months the idea of culture has implanted itself in the minds of many young Italian leaders, as the medium through which they could best express the greatness of their people. Many nations can be great in warfare, and others can lead in arts, or in material progress, but few can show the way in culture as ancient Greece has done. Would it not be the crowning glory of Fascism to achieve the creation of an intellectual leadership?

This is the only field where disputes should be impossible, and where every nation could be represented on a footing of equality. The movement to which I am calling the attention of your readers is one that aims at nothing less than the creation of a clearing house of human culture. I doubt if any foreign newspaper has yet been informed on this project, despite significant articles in the Italian Press, notably an interview with Captain Goselchi in the "Giornale D'Italia."

With the approval of President Mussolini, some Italians and foreigners residing in Italy are now laying a foundation which has a wide scope, an International Institute of Culture. They aim at making of Rome the home of a body to centralize and re-distribute information on intellectual and artistic achievements all over the world.

The idea is a splendid one. Any new organization which brings together earnest men from all countries for an international exchange of ideas, is one that should be encouraged.

Of course, there is very much to be done before the idea can be internationally launched, but it certainly deserves encouragement. How the delegates of all countries are to be appointed and renumerated is of course not yet known, since all details must be worked out by an international Committee how being selected. I wanted to give the first news to your readers in order that those Indians whom the idea might interest should begin now to consider how best their culture could be represented in an Institute of Culture.

Why Rome? Italy was the first nation to think of the idea in a practical way, because Rome is universal and has been from early days, because it is central enough and inspiring enough to be international centre of the next generation, and finally, because Mussolini is a force, the driving power of which is an assurance of success. All lays in the start. Even intellectuals need such a power behind them. I doubt if any other country than Italy would undertake such a scheme and could successfully bring it to fruition.

The great influence on the nations of such an Institute the creation of which is now being studied, can be realized without effort. We can readily see that a gradual, energetic education of the people in every country, once they have been made to understand that culture has at last become a practical means in life, will become more friendly to each other, and will cease to be divided by petty prejudices, foolish antagonism, and superstitious hatred. I can conceive of no better way to achieve permanent peace than the creation and the unrestricted support of such a scheme.

It is true that the masses do not want war. Nor do permanent officers, nor do Statesmen. Only ignorant politicians and great military chiefs whose minds are only able to grasp matters of warfare, are anxious for war, and prey upon the uncultured masses, filling their minds with hatred based on ignorance. The more the nations will understand the culture of each other, the more they will appreciate the culture of each other, the less antagonism there will be among them.

A bureau where representatives of the intellectual and spiritual inheritance of the various races of the world can remain permanently in contact, and exchange ideas as to the practicability of adopting each others' methods of spreading culture among the masses will have an infinite power for good. Every student will be enabled to ascertain at the central office what is being done the world over in the special branch of intellectual activity which interests him.

And the benefit of this perpetual exchange can hardly be gauged.

PERSIA,

END OF REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT?

The Teheran correspondent of the "Near East writes:

It is invariably the unexpected that happens in Persia! Just when everyone had made up their minds that a Republic was inevitable, and that its proclamation was, in fact, only a matter of days, the whole situation underwent one of those sudden changes which are so common in this country, and the idea of having a Republic seems to have been definitely abandoned, for the time being, at least. The Press had certainly prepared the ground well in the capital, and Republican agitators in the provinces had carried the work on so successfully that there seemed to be no opposition, save in Tabriz, where they made the great mistake of attempting to close the bazaars, and thus aroused the antagonism of the merchants, still the most important body of opinion in the large cities. This mistake was repeated in Teheran, and was undoubtedly one of the causes of the collapse of the movement. The Conservatives and notables had also appeared to have fallen into line with the Republicans, and at a meeting at Moshar ul Mulk's house, attended by practically all the former Premiers and Cabinet Ministers, including Princes of the Blood and other notables, a resolution was passed and communicated to the Prime Minister to the effect that they considered it in the best interests of the country to support the Republican movement, and that they would accordingly do so. Those chiefs of the powerful Bakhtiari tribe resident in Teheran had also written a letter to Sardar Sepah to the same effect, and offered any assistance in their tribe's power to bring about the desired result. Telegrams continued to pour in from the provinces clamouring for the early declaration of the Republic, and everything seemed to be working swiftly and smoothly towards the desired change in the government. In fact, things were moving too quickly, and the Persian is at heart thoroughly conservative, as subsequent events proved. On Wednesday, March 91, large demonstration was held outside the Darvaze Dowlat Gate, to the north of the town, and cars and carriages draped in red and bearing red flags paraded the streets in the morning to advertise the fact. The meeting, however, was but poorly attended, and, in spite of violent speeches attacking the Shah and the Kajar dynasty and demanding a Republic, the crowd appeared rather apathetic on the whole, and the demonstration fell flat. A resolution was passed stating that the representatives of the various guilds and trades unions present were all in favour of a change in the regime of the country to a Republic, and they called on the Parliament to effect this.

Meanwhile in the Mejliss, Tadayyon, the leader of the Reform Party, tried to rush through the passing of the credentials of a score of deputies which remained to be examined, but Modarres, leader of the Opposition party, opposed every one of them in turn, party necessitating further discussion, and very effectively putting a spoke in the wheel of the party in favour of the Republic, which thereby lost its majority, and the opportunity which it meant to seize to bring about the desired change before Norooz was lost. That afternoon slight disturbances took place in the bazaars which the demonstrators had attempted to close, and this was naturally resented by the merchants; but they were eventually closed to prevent further disorders. The next day they were likewise closed, and this, as I have mentioned above, roused the bitter antagonism of all the merchants, who did not particularly care what form of government they had so long as they were allowed to carry on their trade peaceably and profitably, and this forcible interfering with their business, particularly on these two days preceding Norooz, when, above all others, they expected to reap a rich harvest, caused a great revulsion of feeling against the Republican movement, which paid dearly for this ill-advised step. The next day was the Persian New Year, the great festival of the year, and it was remarkable for the fact that the Salaam which the Shah, or Regent in his place, has for many generations past been accustomed to hold to receive the congratulations of his subjects and the representatives of foreign Powers, was not held by the Crown Prince, but instead of the Salaam a reception was held by the latter, as well as at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the *Corps Diplomatique*, who proceeded later to the Prime Minister's residence to offer their congratulations. The next evening (Saturday) had been fixed for the momentous session of the Mejliss to discuss and decide on the future form of government, but in the afternoon large crowds assembled outside the Parliament building and forced their way into the gardens, where violent speeches were delivered by the priests leading the crowds, denouncing the Republic and urging the Mejliss to reject the proposed change. The Prime Minister, hearing of this and fearing disturbances, despatched troops to the scene, and himself repaired to the Parliament a little later. His arrival was the signal for a hostile demonstration, and stones were thrown, some of which are supposed to have hit Sardar Sepah, whose shoulder was also grazed by a stick as his carriage drove past. He thereupon ordered the military to disperse the crowd, which they proceeded to do in none too gentle a manner, using their fixed bayonets and the butts of their rifles in consequence of which many persons were injured and had to be removed to hospital. The President of the Mejliss, Motamen ul Mulk, remonstrated strongly with Sardar Sepah for his action, and, in view of the general confusion, the meeting which was to have decided the issue was not held, but postponed for a few days, though everybody felt that the movement had received its death-blow.

A few days later the Prime Minister went to Kum to pay a farewell visit to the *ulema* from Irak, prior to their return to Mesopotamia, which had been arranged, and seized the opportunity to discuss the political situation fully with them and to ascertain their views. These were naturally averse from a Republican form of government, the priests fearing that they would ultimately undergo the same treatment as had been meted out to their *confreres* at the hands of the new Turkish Republic. The Prime Minister's visit was followed, two days after his return, by the publication of a proclamation by him, which seems to have finally dashed the Republican Party's hopes to the ground. Sardar Sepah, addressing his compatriots, begins by saying that he had not attempted to check the present agitation sooner, as no Government has the right to oppose public feeling, but as the movement was threatening to create disturbances and disorders, which it has always been his special aim to prevent, he thought the time had come to intervene, and with this object in view, and considering the respect he has always entertained for the feelings of the religious authorities, he took advantage of his visit to the *ulema* at Kum to find out their opinion on the subject, and, as a consequence of his consultation with them, he had decided that a Republican form of government was not suitable for Persia. He therefore calls on the people to refrain from all further discussion on the subject and let the matter drop, as continued agitation may lead to disorders in the country, which he is determined to prevent, and to assist him instead to safeguard the independence and integrity of the country.

END OF THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

Thus ends for the moment a move started just over a month ago by the Teheran Press, which appeared to be carrying the country with it and to be assured to success. Whether the question of a change in the regime will be resuscitated in further years is an open question, but one knows Sardar Sepah well enough to be sure that, if he wishes the matter to be dropped, he will certainly succeed in having it dropped. Although the attempted Republic is dead, there yet remains the question of the future rulership of the country, which still appears to demand the Shah's abdication and the downfall of the Kajar dynasty, and it is significant to note that no notice was taken of the Shah's birthday to-day. This has always been a public holiday, the Government and other buildings have always been illuminated and decorated the night before, and a public Salaam held by the Sovereign or Regent in the Palace grounds, the Shah receiving the congratulations of all and sundry and listening from the Marble Throne to an address by the Court Poet. This year all this was conspicuous by its absence. The Mejliss was to have met last Wednesday to decide the future form of government, but this was postponed until after the Norooz holidays, which ended yesterday. The general idea seems to be that one of the Shah's young brothers, sons of the ex-Shah, Mohamed Ali Mirza, born abroad since the latter's abdication in 1909, will be placed on the throne under a Regent, as the Princes mentioned as likely candidates are minors—in fact, mere children. Should this be decided on by the Mejliss, who will probably insist on the decision's being made the subject of a referendum, the Prime Minister is, of course, mentioned in connection with the regency, though Mustaufi el Mumalik and Mushir ed Dowleh, both former Premiers and popular with the people, are also mentioned. So Persia is at the moment in the strange position of not knowing what is exactly the form of government of the country, or of having a recognised ruler, both the Shah and the Crown Prince acting as Regent, being discredited!

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ULEMA.

As mentioned above, the negotiations entered into between the Persian and Irak Governments for the return of the *ulema*, who left Mesopotamia last year as a protest against the deportation of the Persian Shiah priest Khalisi, have been satisfactorily concluded, and the priests have left Kum, where they have been staying for the past few months. Khalisi himself is at Meshed, and it is said that he will not be permitted to return. It will be remembered that the arrival of the *ulema* in Persia furnished a reason for a violent outburst of anti-British feeling last summer, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the question of their return to the shrines at Nejef and Kerbela has been settled.

GENERAL.

The spring races organised by the Officers' Sporting Club have just finished after three days' racing. The Prime Minister attended with his staff, and it was noticed that he occupied the tent which was occupied by the Shah at the last meeting.

Mr. Ovey, the British Charge d' Affaires, arrived here last week, and M. Gallet has also just arrived to take charge of the Belgian Legation.

ASSESSMENT ON RUBBER ESTATES.

LONDON, May 19.

In the House of Commons replying to a question suggesting the desirability of the Malayan and the Ceylon authorities not changing the assessment on the standard production on rubber estates as a whole during the owners' or lessees' visit to the Empire Exhibition, Mr. Thomas said such consideration as would be desirable in the light of local conditions would no doubt be given by Governments concerned in such cases, but he did not think it would be practicable to adopt suggestions of the nature proposed.—Reuter.

EMPIRE DAY.

LONDON CELEBRATION AT STADIUM.

LEAFIELD, May 19.

The Empire Day, which is celebrated every year on May 24th (birthday of Queen Victoria) will derive an added significance this year as far as London is concerned, from the holding of the British Empire Exhibition. It will be a gala day for the Exhibition itself. On the following day, Sunday, May 25th, an impressive service will be held at the stadium of the Exhibition. It will be of the nature of the Empire thanksgiving and will be attended by the King and the Queen. Free tickets have been issued to 25,000 people and it is estimater that 30,000 in all, will form the congregation. All will be asked to join in the singing of the National Anthem and in the hymns of the Old Hundredth and Doxology, which will be played by massed bands, 7,000 playing. A choir of 3,000 voices will participate. The co-ordination of the vast congregation will be secured by conductors specially appointed for the purpose. The Archbishop of Canterbury will be attending and it will be conducted not only by the Clergy of the Church of England but by Ministers of all free churches.—B. O. W.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

TO BE DISCUSSED IN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, May 20.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Walter Baker and Mr. Mills, Mr. Richards said no orders on the Lee Commission's Report would be passed without the report being discussed in the Legislative Assembly.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS AGREEMENT.

ALLIED NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 20.

Milan.—A communique regarding to-day's conversation between Sgr. Mussolini, M. Theunis and Mr. Hymans states, Ministers expressed an opinion that as soon as exchanges of views between the Allies are sufficiently advanced, it will be advisable to convene an inter-Allied Conference to put finishing touches to the Reparations agreement. They have decided to do their utmost to expedite the stage when it will be possible to give effect to the Experts' plans and have agreed that in any case the question of inter-Allied debts should be regarded as connected with the Reparations problem.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 19.

Mr. Robert Campbell, Chairman, the National Bank of India, is dead.—Reuter.

MOSUL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 19.

Constantinople.—The Mosul Conference is being conducted in camera. The first communique issued says the British case has considerably diverged from the Turkish standpoint.—Reuter.

TRADE OF CUDDALORE PORT.

LONDON, May 20.

Replying to Sir Phillip Dawson, Mr. Richards said he was not aware that the Government selected for railway from [illegible] to Trichinopoly would necessarily deprive the British port of Cuddalore of carrying the trade of South Arcot District in favour of the French port of Pondicherry, but Lord Olivier would enquire from the Government of India in the matter.—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, May 20.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Leach said that the contract between the Government and commercial group with regard to the construction of airships had not yet been signed, but agreements had been reached with the Airship Guarantee Company on all substantial points and the draft submitted to the legal adviser on both sides. The contract would not be signed until necessary supplements were taken.—Reuter.

COCOGEM

WHAT SIZE COCOGEM TIN SHOULD I BUY.

COCOGEM is packed in 1, 2, 6 and 36 lb. tins to suit the convenience of every household.

Purchase the size which will last your family for a month or two, for you will remember that Cocogem does not turn rancid even when opened.

Remember one 6 lb. tin is 9 as. cheaper than 6 one lb. tins. But if a 36 lb. tin will last you two months, buy that size only. You will save Rs. 4/8/0 and of greater importance reduce your Ghee Bill 50 per cent.

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(25)

CALCUTTA LETTER.

SITUATION AT TARAKESHWAR

ELECTORAL HUMOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

For brazen-facedness commend me to Mr. Fazlul Huq, Minister of Education, Bengal. If he would cultivate the wholesome virtue of reticence, it might moderate the pathos of his tenacity for office. A publicist less thick-skinned would have at least sat at home while he clung to office, after his salary had not been voted. Mr. Huq's own colleague and companion in distress, Mr. Ghaznavi, while not having courage to resign has at least the grace to be silent. The Minister of Education, however, is scattering the pearls of his oratory from Calcutta to Darjeeling, and from Darjeeling to Dacca. When the public of Dacca held a meeting to condemn the policy of clinging to office after what was in effect a vote of censure had been passed and when Mr. Akhil Dutt gave notice of a resolution calling for the dismissal of Ministers, our distinguished countryman, Mr. Huq, must have found Burke's reference to the "swinish multitude", a solacing literary reminiscence. In Dacca, Mr. Fazlul Huq spoke with an unabashed egoism, probably an ingredient of some people's greatness. He spoke of what he had done and what he intended in the future to do, for his community. He promised a Moslem for the Assistant Directorship of Instruction, he promised Moslem Inspectors of Schools, and a Moslem Principal for a College. He could not do more. "I may be a Mahomedan Minister, but I am not the Minister of a Mahomedan Government" Mr. Huq might have been more positive and stated to what Government he belonged. He might have vindicated himself and his admirers from the affronts cast on him and them by his vulgar enemies, who are importunate in pointing out that the Province does not want him. Or, better still, he might have observed the gospel of silence and saved us the pathetic spectacle of a Minister without the confidence of the people, making pronouncements with the semblance, and not the reality, of official prestige.

MOHANTISM AMOK.

Mr. C. R. Das's intervention had led us believe that peace would soon tranquilise the storm at Tarkeswer. The negotiations with the Mohant last week gave us good reason to expect an amicable settlement. But the Mohant seems at the last moment to have come under different astral or official influences. Mr. Das, who was, only the other day, so sanguine of a settlement, has given up the Mohant as hopeless. Mr. Das states independent enquiries have confirmed the worst suspicions of the atrocities perpetrated. He also declares the impossibility of any reasonable settlement with the present Mohant. Mr. Das concludes:—The only remedy for the people is to offer Satyagraha. Will the young men of Bengal shrink from this sacred duty?

Tarkeswer thus bids fair to be a subject of commanding interest and to take rank with the struggle at Vaikom and the Akali movement in the Punjab. Strong feeling exists everywhere, and the trial of Sachidanand Swami and the other Satyagrahis is attracting large crowds of enthusiasts from the surrounding country. The Sanyasies are also combining in the fight against the atrocities of the Mohant. Acharya Ray has expressed his intention to visit the place at an early date and enquire personally into the real state of affairs. The Akali Probandik Committee of Bengal have also been asked from their headquarters to open a free kitchen on a large scale for the volunteers who are expected to offer Satyagraha. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent in a contribution in proof of his sympathy with the fight against the Mohant. All the wholesome influences in India have been thus directed towards this struggle against theocratic oppression. The Mohant on his side has the advantage of armed policemen guarding the city. But Mohantism is doomed. Bengal has now no doubt of what the present Mohant really is. Probably, confident of police support, and in the height of his arrogance, the Mohant is blind to the consequences of his folly.

ELECTORAL HUMOURS.

The Swarajya Party have compiled a highly illuminating table of some electoral vagaries in connection with the present Councils. To all appearances, these are just random vagaries without a malicious directing intelligence behind them. But a study of these drives the incidents into such clear classification that it would not be cynical or uncharitable to suspect conscious intention.

When Mr. C. R. Das's first election was disputed, the Commissioners were appointed on the 14th February, and the proceedings were more or less hurried, and he was soon declared unseated. Maulvi Koder Bux who is a Swarajist, was also on the disputed list. Commissioners were appointed on the 5th of March, and the case went on in such a way that the Maulvi had to be absent owing to appearance in Court, from budget voting. In significant contrast, Rai Bahadur Pyari lal Das and Maulvi Altaf Ali, both loyalists, who had their Commissioners appointed on the 5th February and 28th March, have not been given any decision as yet, so that they have been all this time and still are, members of the Council.

Again, Maulvi Rafiudin Ahmed who is a Swarajist—Commissioners were appointed on the 28th January. He was unseated on 15th March just before budget voting.

Maulvi Mahabul Huq, Independent, was unseated by the middle of March during budget votings. Commissioners had been appointed on the 28th January.

Commissioners were appointed on the 16th January to decide the case of Mr. B. Chakraburty, an Independent. He was declared unseated on the 26th March during budget voting.

As against these three cases, Mr. J. N. Basu, a Moderate, had his Commissioners appointed on the 16th January, and the report was published in the last week of April. He was member all the while.

Here is a third set: Mr. De Lisle, a loyalist, resigned on the 17th March. The next election was complete before the end of March, and his successor could vote on the budget.

Mr. Bell, likewise a loyalist, resigned on the 26th January, and a fresh election was called for within three days.

But when Mr. Chakraburty's seat fell vacant on the 26th March, a fresh election was not called for till the last week of April. When Nalininath Roy, Swarajist, died even before the result of his election was published, a fresh election was not called for till the 17th January.

More instances can be added. And comment is useless. Even if it is truly due to accident that there is such satanic consistency behind these facts, still it is hard to believe it. Is it the frailty of human nature? Or is it the known mentality of the bureaucratic mind?

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS.

Speaking of elections, I might refer to the fact that in the recent bye-election for a local European constituency, only six hundred out of a total of about six thousand European voters went to the polls. Every attempt was made to interest the voters in the issues involved. Two such papers as the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" gave all the publicity that was necessary. The European Association appealed with much feeling to the community to exercise their vote. All these efforts brought only a few hundreds to the polls. One is reminded of Bernard Shaw's picture of the "Brainless Britisher" with a splendid appetite, and a passion for golf. Apart from this satire, do our European critics who talk of vested interests and European interests in India realise what this apathy means? It only means that the vast majority of the Europeans out here know nothing of what is going on around them, and care less. It only means there is nothing like European public opinion here. We have been told our voters are too ignorant and too much devoid of political sense to understand the responsibility of the vote. We have been told that in the first election to the reformed Councils, most of our voters did not utilise their franchise, and we were asked to believe that they did not, therefore, deserve it. What do these critics say to the apathy, the ignorance and the lack of public spirit of the European voter? One is still reminded of Burke's classical figure of "Birds of Prey and Passage" who came over "remote and unhearing seas" and leave behind when they go no more trace of them than if the land "had been occupied by the Ourang Outang or the Tiger."

GOGHA MUNICIPALITY.

DEMAND FOR ITS ABOLITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOGHA, May 13.

A public meeting of the citizens was held in Gogha on the 2nd instant, to protest against the mismanagement prevailing in the municipality and also to consider what steps should be taken to remove the municipality from Gogha. The chair was occupied by Mr. Anopram Kameshawar Bhatt and several respectable citizens were also present. The Rev. Mr. Lyle of the Gogha Irish P. Church also graced the meeting with his presence.

Mr. Mukundray Parmananddas proposed that the Local Fund Naka be abolished as it is a great hardship to the people. Mr. Ratilal Panachand supported the motion which was unnanimously carried.

Mr. Shivlal Odhavji then moved that the local municipality be abolished. Mr. Dhanji Kalyan seconded it. This resolution was also carried unnanimously.

It was also resolved to send copies of the report of the meeting to the "Sanj Vartman" "The Chronicle" and the "Hindoostan."

The Chairman then rose to address the meeting. In the course of his speech he said:—"Gentlemen, this meeting is specially called to consider what steps should be taken to lessen the municipal taxes How to remove the Local Fund Naka and also in what way the people be given the relief as regards lights, water and sanitation. A committee is formed and you will please go to the Committee and record your protests, grievances etc., to which proper attention will be paid. The Committee will try its level best to redress your wrongs. The Town of Gogha was given the rights of local self-Government from a very early period. Gogha was then a flourishing town with a large population. It is now in a decaying condition like a consumptive patient. The present president of the municipality is Rao Bahadur Narsingprasad D. Desai. Before him the late Rao Saheb Parmananddas Jivandas Vakil was the president. Till the year 1911 that is till the late R. S. Parmananddas was the president the annual income of the Municipality was Rs. 7,000. Its expenses were the same as it is now. But in his time people of Gogha were given all satisfaction as regards water, lights, sanitation and such other things by the Municipality. And the Municipality was never in debt.

After R. S. Parmananddas resigned, R. B. Narsingprasad became the president. During his period of presidentship, till this day, the municipality is dragged into debts. People are not happy. They are not given the satisfaction regarding water, lights, sanitation etc., From the year 1915-16 to 1920-21 the annual income of the municipality is Rs. 7,000 and the expenses in some years are more than the income. In 1920-21 the following new taxes were imposed:—

Articles.	Original duty.	Newly imposed duty.
"Bhutda"	0-1-0	0-3-0
"Khara."	0-1-0	0-3-0
"Chirodi"	0-1-0	0-4-0
Yellow Clay.	0-0-6.	0-2-0
Other Clay.	0-0-6.	0-1-0
Stones.	0-0-6.	0-1-0

This duties are charged per evey bullock-cart load.

On other things also additional duties are imposed. Still the Municipality is running into debts. This clearly shows that there is no proper management and supervision of the interested officers. Even if there is a small staff, than there is at present, the municipality can easily work, but it is strange that with such a big staff the municipality fails to supply the need of the people. We have absolutely no quarrel with the president. It is our desire to see how the burden of taxes be lessened? We have therefore, contemplated to send an application in your name to the President and if our grievances are not heard or redresse then we shall with your permission take further steps in the matter. The present members of the Municipality must also bear in mind that they being the representatives of the people are deaf to the grievances of the people, therefore the people of Gogha shall not vote for them in the new election. The President also referred in no uncertain terms to the uselessness of the Local Fund Naka and the hardship suffered by the people through it.

It was also brought to the notice of the people that the present Secretary of the Municipality, besides being a Secretary also does business in the town and he therefore hardly finds time to look after his municipal work.

Nagar—Seth Vithaldas Dharamchand thanked the President and the meeting was dispersed.

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION IN NEW RELIABLE RAIN COATS

THE "LADIES LATEST"

Light Weight Fawn Vulcanised Cambric Waterproof.

From Rs.10/- to Rs. 15/-

THE "MOSES"

Grey Vulcanised Rubber Light Weight.

Rs. 9/-

THE "READING"

Fawn, Parmatta, Raglan Sleeves, All Round Belt.

Rs. 20/-

THE "PEACOCK"

Fawn, Parmatta, Raglan Waterproof, without belt.

Rs.15/-

Officers' Triple Rain Coats from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/-.

These qualities cannot be had elsewhere even at double the prices unless imported through our firm.

K. C. MARROTT

THE LEADING IMPORTER OF NEW WATERPROOFS

166-170 AND 189-191, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. MASINA HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The above Hospital has sustained a loss of Rs. 2 lacs owing to insufficient funds, hence the Hospital wants donation from the public. The above Hospital is known to all and is performing its duty for the last twenty years. Under the above circumstances. I hope that the benevolent persons will help this renowned hospital and will have mercy on poor and middle class persons, so that they can be treated as free of charges. Upto to this time, many of the poor and middle class persons have been treated free of charges, and I hope my appeal will not go in vain and the philanthropic ladies and gentlemen will come forward to help this Hospital with their donations. Yours, etc.

BERAMJI HORMASJI KARAI

GLAMORGAN VS. DERBYSHIRE.

LONDON, May 19.

Glamorgan beat Derbyshire by seven wickets. Derby made 105 and 74 (Ryan for 19) and Glamorgan 111 and 72 for 3.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE VS. S. AFRICANS.

LONDON, May 19.

A small attendance assembled at Manchester to see the last day's play between County and South Africans. The wicket was soft. Lancashire made 293, Watson contributing 117 by sound cricket. His innings lasted 230 minutes and included one 5 and 17 fours. Pegler took 6 for 68. South Africans made 147 for 7. The rain stopped further play after tea.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 19.

The Derby Betting is:—11/2 Bright Knight, taken and offered.—Reuter.

A RACE MATCH.

LONDON, May 19.

Paris.—St. Cloud, Captain Cohns Lincolnshire winner Sir Gallahad (carrying 8st. 7lbs.) ridden by Frank O'Neill beat Wertheimer's Epinard (9st. 4lbs.) ridden by E. Haynes by a short neck in the race match over six and a half furlongs.—Reuter.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19.

Months.	To-day's Price
May ..	17.32+10
June	17.11+05
July	16.66+09
August	16.01+12
September	15.38+16
October	14.65+12
November	14.31+12
December	14.21+12
January	14.11+12
February	14.03+13
March	13.98+12
April	13.92+12
May ..	13.86+12
Tone—Steady.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 19.

Months.	To-day's price.
May ..	21.65—.15
June	21.35—.15
July	21.05—.15
August	20.75—15
September	20.35—15
Oct. ..	19.60 u chgd
Nov.	19.10 ,,
December	18.95 ,,
January	18.85 ,,
Feb.	18.80 ,,
Mar.	18.70—05
April	18.70—05
May ..	18.70—05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool,, May, 19.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.30
,, ,, Fully Good	11.70
,, ,, Fine	12.10
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.60
,, ,, Fully Good	12.10
,, ,, Fine	12.60
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
,, Fully Good	13.60
,, Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.95
,, ,, Fully Good	11.35
,, ,, Fine	11.75

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 19.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	
,, ,, to Continent	
Futures at New York	
,, ,, May	31.30+.51
,, ,, July	28.90+.47
,, ,, October	25.35+.28
,, ,, Dec.	24.47+.34
Spot Cotton at New York	31.65+.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	30.95+.10
Futures ,, ,, July	28.35+.53
,, ,, October	24.51+.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 3 4
Silver Commercial Bras	66—
Demand Bill	4 36 2

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 19.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	44
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	43
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Buyers	45/6
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.M/J Buyers	44/6
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63/ 1/2 lbs. paid for July Shipment	42 7/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 20.

(6 pm.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bo'd	11 13 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	79 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50	74 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black ..	64 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed ..	74 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 11 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	6 10 0
Wheat, A/S	7 2 0
Linseed, May	12 5 3
Linseed Sept.	12 14 3
Groundnuts J/J	78 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	15 4 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Visakh	..
CottonSeeds J/J	5 11 0

METALS.

London May 19.

English best Selected copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 1/3
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	29
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17
TIN BLOCK	£ 208

BRASS

Bombay, May 20

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Do	1	62 8 0
Do	1 1/4	62 8 0
Do	1 1/2	62 8 0
Do	1 3/4	64 0 0
Do	2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	71 8 0
Copper	2/	71 8 0
Japanese Cooper Brass		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Cooper, English Brass		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Kai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, -metal 3/4		62 0 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		70 0 0
American Copper 3/4		71 8 0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 1/4		74 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, per lb.	April, 20. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 6
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	No. 40-1	1 13 0
Japan	No. 42-2	1 14 6
Japan	No. 20	1 2 9
Japan	No. 32	1 9 0

RUBBER.

London, May, 19.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June/July 10 1/2

Tone—Lasier

Plantation First Latex Crepe May 9 3/4

Tone—Irregulas and flat Marlut is lower on liquidation folling decline in New York and lack of support in London

INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Cement Company, was held on Tuesday, at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1923, stated:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their Twelfth Annual Report, together with the Audited Statements for the year ending 31st December 1923. The result of the year's operations shows a profit of Rs. 875-15-8 which with the sum of Rs. 12,098,2-0 brought forward from the preceding year's account makes a total of Rs. 12,974-1-8. This result is due mainly to the continuous fall in cement prices throughout the year, the fall amounting to about Rs. 15 per ton.

The work of installing a New Cement Grinding Mill at Porbandar is finished. The installation of the second Rotary Kiln is expected to be completed and ready for operation by the end of April 1924. The reconstruction of the Raw Crushing and Mixing Plant has given results exceeding expectations regarding quality and economy, so that our cement is now uniformly high in tensile strength and certified by the Government Test House, Alipore, after continuous tests, to comply with the British Standard Specification in all respects and showing a good margin of strength over requirements. Messrs. Henry Faija and Co., the well-known cement testers in England, have given us an equally favourable report.

It was stated in the last Report that the Gwalior Cement Company, Limiter, in which this Company is largely interested, had commenced manufacture of cement since April 1923. The high quality of the cement produced by this Company, to which reference was then made, has been fully maintained but it has not been possible to keep the Works running on full output owing to insufficient demand due to general depression.

The construction of the Works at Shahabad has recently been showed down owing to want of adequate funds to carry the Works to completion. The Directors of that Company are making endeavours to raise the additional Capital required to complete the Works.

The report was adopted and the retiring Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

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નાણ બહુસાર અને ૪૭૧૧ નંબર જે રજીસ્ટર કીધેલાછે
તે સીવાય કોઈ માલ ખરો નથી.
असल पोर्चुगीज कोलन वॉटर मागो. नकली मालापासून संभालजो.
नाम बहुसार और ४७११ नंबर जो रजिस्टर कीयेलाहै
उसे सीवाय कोई माल खरा नहीं.
اصل اور پرتگیز کی کولون واٹر طلب کرو نقل مال سے بچو تین بہوستارہ اور ۴۷۱۱
اصل مضمون ہے اسکے علاوہ کوئی مال اصلی نہیں ہے

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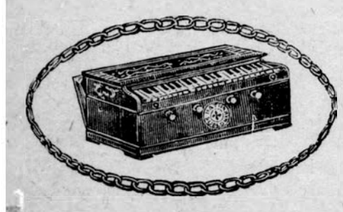
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AFGHANISTAN AND THE SO-CALLED REBELLION.

"PIONEER'S" FAIRY TALES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Pioneer" of Alkahabad has always been a faithful exponent of thought emanating from such political atmosphere where the East and everything Eastern is looked upon with a peculiar feeling of mingled pessimism. The paper has recently been much in notice owing to the astounding reports of a "Rising" and "Rebellion" in Afghanistan, which it had the privilege to give publication as a contribution purported to be from its Peshawar correspondent. The comments on this so-called rebellion and "serious situation in Afghanistan" have all the more been surprising and pointing to a particular phase of thought intended to be conveyed by such writings.

In fact there has been no tribal "Rising" "Revolt" or "Rebellion". All that actually happened was as stated by the Afghan Legation, the hostile demonstration of a few miscreants. Such individuals when influenced, [illegible] for selfish comments and alarmingly exaggerated news. What is more surprising these authors of Fairy Tales readily take the opportunity to manifest their sympathy with the Afghan Government in their difficulties. In its issue dated the 14th May, 1294, the "Pioneer" in a leading article says "Nowhere can that sympathy be more active than in India which is sentimentally and politically interested in the progress and stability of the present Afghan Government." And does anyone doubt that the mutilation and exaggeration of news concerning Afghanistan is more active anywhere than in India? For the sentimental and political interest the "Pioneer" is taking in the progress and stability of the present Afghan Government and for its apparent desire to see a friendly and independent Afghanistan it has our appreciation, but we wish this sense of belief would have come to it a few years earlier. Apprehending dangers attending the process of democratisation in India, the "Pioneer" concludes: "How much more, therefore, must even a limited and perhaps superficial movement towards the introduction of democratic ideals into so secluded a country as Afghanistan court opposition fraught with serious possibilities." The "Pioneer" is apparently labouring under a gross ignorance of the social and political condition of Afghanistan. The introduction of democratic ideals in Afghanistan is not a recent innovation. The social and political life of Afghanistan has always been governed by religion. Precepts of Islam have been the only paramount factors in the diplomatic and social structure of Afghan nationalism. And as the basic principle of Islam is democracy Afghanistan has always enjoyed this blessing. The history of Afghanistan is a living and bright example of diplomatic triumph of Islam. It shows how amidst discomforting influences and intrigues Afghan nationalism held its own, dispelling successfully all the foul attacks of Western diplomacy. It was this democratic feeling that kept Afghan national pride safe and secure through the ages. And to-day we find under the guidance of its democratic King Amanullah Khan, Afghanistan is a recognised power in the world taking its rightful place amidst the Nations. This is an achievement of efficient and real democratic administration. The process of democratisation in India alluded to by the "Pioneer" is quite different and probably has no comparison with that of Afghanistan. If judged by an Afghan or an Eastern Muslim democrat the process of democratisation as inaugurated in India will be found to be totally devoid of the spirit and principle of democracy. Their democracy is not shorn of its meaning and spirit. They respect democracy and place it on equal footing with Independence which is their religion.

The "Pioneer" ought to know that Afghanistan has already successfully combated all externally and internally directed "subtle influences" and knows the sources wherefrom such influences emanate. Afghanistan should not be compared with countries across the Caspian through Turkestan, Mongolia and Peking, where these "influences", have made their way. Afghanistan is a much more harder ground for such influences to take root, and its national pride and independence much more impermeable.

The alleged attempt of Ex-Amir Yakub Khan's two sons to make their way to Afghanistan is given prominence as pointing to the trend of thought expected in a country like Afghanistan when "Rebellion" is in the air. The "Pioneer" should know that Afghanistan attaches no importance to those Afghans who live under the surveillance of the British Government and obtain stipends for their subsistence. Their alleged flight and recapture are of no consequence to Afghanistan. They could not have effected the Government of Afghanistan had they been allowed to proceed, nor has any impression been made on that Government now that they are brought back. Afghanistan welcomes all Afghans without distinction. It is not afraid of hostiles whether of their own race or foreigners. It has the power to crush hostility and extirpate malicious propaganda.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUR RAHMAN MAHOMEDZAI.

Simla, May 17.

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POSTAL NEGLIGENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had been all along under an impression that a great department like the Post Office was imbued with some respect for public interests. It was expected, at any rate, to give wide publicity, through the English and Vernacular papers, to any change in its rules affecting the public concern. But I am sadly disillusioned by finding printed invitation cards taxed to pay "Postage due one anna" each, because the Postal authorities awoke one fine morning to treat such invitation cards as an affair of private or confidential character. Now it is but common-sense to observe that what is printed for the information of a hundred or thousand individuals is a formal matter, to be communicated to any one that might take interest therein; whether it happens to be a business circular or invitation for a wedding or garden party or simple hand-bill, makes no difference for none of these things, if posted, in an open cover, bear any confidential statements of private interest. The Postal authorities were themselves unable to make such a distinction, and charged half anna for a cover containing printed matter and one anna for a business as well as private letter.

Since, however, the Postal authorities have chosen to introduce a change so undesirable, one might humbly submit to their *ukase*, however unjust, provided the public had been duly and widely informed of it. So far as my knowledge goes, no such publicity was given and in the instance under notice more than 500 recipients of invitation cards posted by me for a wedding of my grand-daughter were called upon to pay one anna each.

This is cruel and most annoying and I cannot help bringing it before the public through your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

RAOTE.

Ferguson Road,
Worli, May 17.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT SURAT.

A correspondent writes:—Scarcity of water was never more acute in Surat than this year. The sucse of people's grievances is enhanced by heavier texation and the indifference of our self-complacent municipal tin-Gods. The water supply is irregular, intermittent and is stopped without notice. Ever since the Government devised the Committee of Management no water has been supplied at night in a city which is particularly susceptible to the havocs of fire.

The condition of the hydrants is nothing if not scandalous, a number of them are seen jutting up right in the middle of the road; some have lost their lids; many are found welling up when there is no pressure of water, the ball sinks to the bottom and all the filth of the road gets into the water pipe. The other day it is said a Parsi gentleman got an earth-worm in his tap. Fortunately it was not an intestinal worm.

POLICEMEN HIDDEN UNDER STAGE.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

The Home Secretary had to submit to a lively fusillade of questions in the House of Commons about the discovery in mail week of two hidden policemen beneath the stage at the Rehearsal Theatre while a London District Communist Conference was being held there on Sunday.

Mr. George Lansbury asked Mr. Henderson by whose authority two police officers connected with the Secret Police Service concealed themselves under the platform at the theatre; whether the Communist Party was an illegal organization and their propaganda contrary to law; and whether he would take steps to prevent any such occurrence in the future.

Mr. Henderson:—"I have ascertained that it is the case that two police officers were found as stated in the question—(laughter)—concealed on the premises at which, I understand, a conference of the Communist Party was being held. They went there in the course of their duty—(laughter)—without specific instruction or approval from me (Cries of 'oh'.) The Communist Party, as such is not illegal, but the declared policy of certain of its leaders would, if carried out by the methods proposed involve breaches of the ordinary law in this country, and a certain amount of vigilance on the part of the police is called for if they are to discharge their duty to the rest of the community. As to the circumstances in this particular case, I propose to confer with the Commissioner of Police without delay on the whole subject.

Mr. Lansbury:—"Is Mr. Henderson aware that these two officers left behind them notebooks in which they had been taking notes, which proved conclusively that evidence based on those notes might be accepted against persons under certain conditions—(Opposition cries of "Why not?"—and that by no process could these men identify the persons against whom they might be giving evidence?

Lieu Commandar Kenwarthy:—

"Is this ridiculous spying going to stop—(Ministerial cheers)—in view of the great amount of crime that is going on?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore:—"Is it in order to accuse the police, who are carrying out their duty, of being spies?

Mr. Lansbury:—"What else is it?

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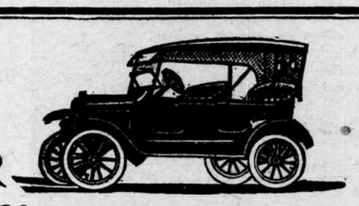

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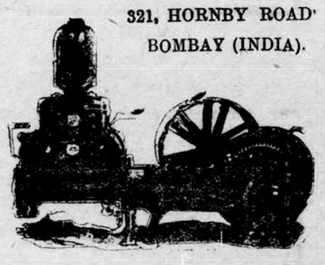

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